The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The Four-Cornered Political Squabble in the North

British Consul Advises Moderation--Ratepayers Take Die-Hard Action!

Bombs, Intrigue, Resignations Characterize Sino-Russian Relations in Manchuria

Lowly Mongolia Dog Becomes a Fur-Bearing Animal

By E. U. Barung

The London Arms Conference and the "Red Napoleon"

The Franco-Chinese Anti-Communist Drive; Dr. Gibbons on Chinese-Foreign Relations; Pitiable State of Royal Asiatic Society—Example of the "Shanghai Mind;" The Worries of the Northerners, by Jennings Wong; German Industrial Leaders Study China Economic Conditions; Hupeh During the Present Crisis, by C. T. Liang; Changing Cotton Textile Trade in China, by J. C. Huston; China's Need for Humor, by H. Benson-Currie; Count Sforza's Recollections of Yuan Shih-kai; In the Field of National Reconstruction; China's Contribution to World Poetry, by Harry Paxton Howard; The Chinese Industrial Machinery Market, by L. J. Cochrane.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1930 **VOLUME 52, NUMBER 8**

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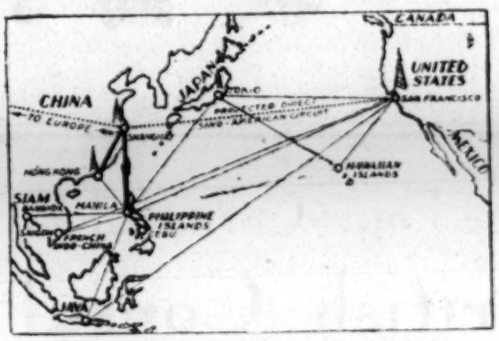

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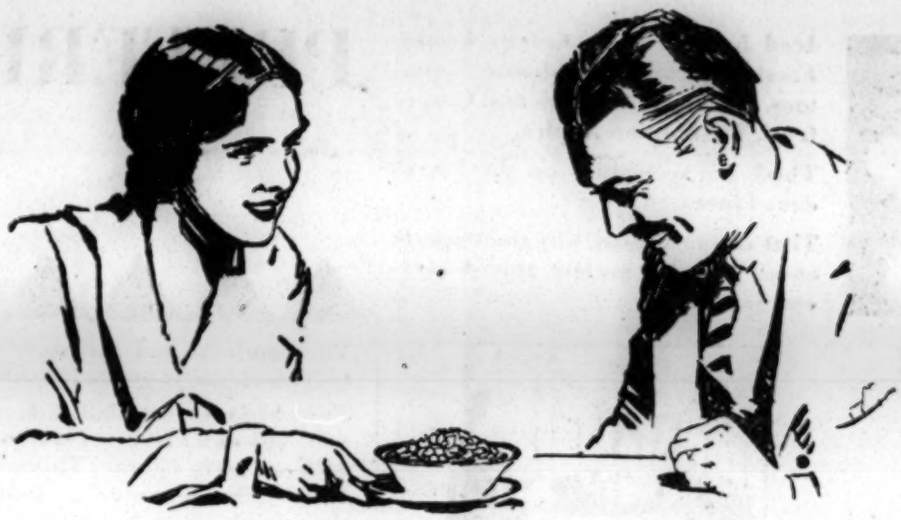

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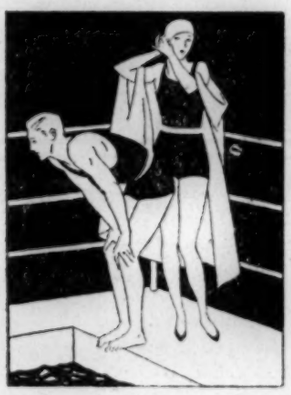

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NOTICE

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Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE ANTI-COMMUNIST DRIVE?

CONSIDERABLE speculation was aroused early this week by a report circulated by the Chinese *Kuo Wen* (independent) news service intimating that a cooperative military action participated in by French Annamite troops and Chinese soldiers had been successful in suppressing a serious Chinese Communist situation which had developed on the Franco-Chinese border in South China. The report circulated by the Chinese news service was based on a report which apparently had appeared in a Canton newspaper. It stated that the Chinese Government forces belonging to the 8th division under Gen. Liang Chun-hsi were able to suppress the Communists successfully *in conjunction with the French forces from Indo-China, whose service was rendered incidentally rather than intentionally.* In reference to the details of the "cooperative" action, the report stated that the Communists had occupied the Chinese city of Lungchow in Kwangsi province near the border to French Tongking. The Communists, after occupying the town, had raided and burned the French consulate, deported the Consul and his staff, and had occupied the Lungchow customs station and also deported the French customs officials who were in the employ of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The French were alleged to have sent a force of 300 Annamites into the district and in addition five military airplanes. The airplanes met with bad weather and three were forced down inside the Communist lines resulting in the killing of two French aviators and the serious wounding of three others. On March 25 the Chinese Government forces *aided by the French troops* took the offensive and after a half-day's engagement defeated the Communists, killing hundreds of them. Of more importance than this, however, was the report that they found five Russians, who apparently were serving as advisers to the Chinese Communists. These Russians were immediately lined up and shot, together with a much larger number of Chinese Communists. As a result of this alleged Franco-Chinese "cooperative" military action, the Communist forces were entirely scattered and driven to the mountains.

The *North-China Daily News*, leading British newspaper in Shanghai, published the foregoing report in its issue of Sunday, April 13 and the following day, April 14 published an interview with M. E. Koechlin, French Consul-General at Shanghai under the heading, "Propaganda in Its

Worst Form." The French Consul-General was quoted as declaring the *Kuo Wen* report "was obviously ridiculous and far-fetched. It is absurd to say that any unit of French troops would 'incidentally' or otherwise aid a Chinese army, however pressing the necessity. Such aid would be an act of war." Continuing he declared that the only instance in which French troops might cross the Chinese boundary, would be in connection with the affairs of the Yunnan railway.

While the French Consul-General at Shanghai should be well advised on happenings in Indo-China, we are inclined to think that there may have been some "unintentional" cooperation between the Chinese and French forces on the Franco-Chinese border, the reason being that the Communists have been operating on both sides of the border for many weeks. The first serious Communist outbreak was in Indo-China on the Red River several miles northwest of Hanoi, which the French colonial forces finally suppressed with great severity resulting in the execution of a large number of Communists, possibly including many Chinese. The Communists then retreated across the boundary into Chinese territory where they were joined, allegedly, by a number of soldiers formerly under Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, the Left Wing Kuomintang commander. This Communist force then proceeded to occupy and terrorize a considerable section of territory along the border where a soviet form of government was organized. The Cantonese were the special objects of Communist persecution, the Communist slogan being "Kill the Cantonese," those executed including the chairman of the Lungchow Chamber of Commerce. Whether the French Annamite troops crossed into Chinese territory, we do not know, but that there must have been cooperative action seems quite evident, and also quite proper in view of the fact that the Communists had been playing hide-and-seek across the border.

An uncertain element in the report was that part referring to the alleged killing of the Russians. If this was correct it will serve to confirm similar reports of active Russian assistance to Chinese Communists in other parts of South China, particularly in Kiangsi province. Reports alleging the presence of Russian advisers within the ranks of the Chinese Communists in South China have been appearing in the Chinese newspapers for some time, but generally have not been believed. If it is true that the Russians were helping the Chinese Communists in the Lungchow district and also within Tongking, this would also serve to confirm the allegation of Franco-Chinese cooperation. Furthermore it would tend to explain the recent bitter attacks of the home French press on Soviet Russia, the reason being that the French Government probably is well informed regarding Soviet inspiration behind the Communistic activities in Indo-China.

SOVIET PLANS IN CHINA

A further insight into Soviet Russian plans from the standpoint of the continued propagation of Communism in China was provided in the issue of *International Press Correspondence*, organ of the Third International, published in Berlin on March 21. In the course of a review of the present situation in China it was stated that "in no respect has there been any relief from foreign imperialists who have ceased to make even illusory concessions; that the Powers had refused to make any further concessions in response to the National Government's demands for treaty revision; that the unsolved agrarian question is accompanied by a severe crisis in Chinese agriculture; that the crisis in Chinese industries is hastening the 'decay' of the Nanking faction; that the unification of the country has not been effected; that the decay and dissolution of the Kuomintang was hastening radical revolution, etc." After a review of the general strike situation in Shanghai and elsewhere, the report stated that industrial unrest in the cities is accompanied by a "growing peasant movement" in the country districts. Continuing, the report declared, "The Nanking Government has been unsuccessfully fighting for the past two years against the Communist leaders, Chu Teh and Mao Chi-tung, ... the fight being carried on by the partisans being literally an epic....Without munitions, food or money, they have fought against a foe numerically many times stronger than themselves. They have hidden among the mountains for months without ceasing their revolutionary work....The latest reports by the Ceneral Committee of the Communist Party of China describes a number of actions taken by the peasants, and the extensive formation of village soviets in the rural districts of Hunan, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Kwangtung and Kwangsi."

In reply to the question of future policy on the part of the Chinese Communist Party, the report stated,"

> 1. First of all, the Communist Party of China must not forget that it represents a factor in the revolution. It cannot merely look on at this movement. It must utilize the decline of the Nanking government, must intervene actively in the conflict, develop and organize the partisan movement, win over whole districts, establish the Soviet power, arm the peasantry, realize the agrarian revolution. It must come forward everywhere as an independent power.
>
> 2. At the same time it must not permit itself to become the staff of the partisan movement and nothing else, for the peasant movement can only be successful under the conditions given by energetic action on the part of the working class in the industrial centers. Therefore, the struggle for the organizational leadership of the strike movement is the most important task of the Party. The upsurge of the strike movement is the surest guarantee that the communists will succeed, by means of their energetic work in the trade unions of the Kuomintang, in liberating the working masses from the influence of the yellow Kuomintang leaders.

Further Communist Uprisings

In addition to the Communist uprisings reported in the issues of *The Review* for April 5 and 12, the following additional have been reported in the Chinese newspapers or in reports circulated by the Chinese news agencies:

Nanchang, April 9—Gen. Chang Hui-tsan, commander of bandit suppression forces in Kiangsi province sent circular telegram to 81 district magistrates urging cooperation in suppression of bandit and communist activities.

Hankow, April 13—Tungcheng and surrounding district have again fallen into the control of bandits and communists. All big shops were looted, tax bureau destroyed and tax officials killed.

Nanchang, April 9—Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of the government at Canton wired to the head of the Kiangsi provincial government urgently requesting the dispatch of troops to the Kwangtung border to assist in the suppression of communist uprisings.

Hongkong, April 9.—Dispatch from Szeshing reported that communists which had been in occupation of the towns, Nanyun, Tahyu, and Sinfeng, had been driven out and were retreating toward Shaochow with the Government forces in pursuit.

Nanchang, April 13.—Gen. King Han-ting, bandit suppression commissioner for the three provinces of Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwangtung arrived in Kungchow from Fukien. It is reported his troops have all been transferred to Kungchow for the purpose of suppressing the communists-bandits which have been operating on the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border.

Hongkong, April 13.—A considerable force of communists-bandits are in the Nanyung district; also a state of emergency exists in the Shaokwan district. Chow Hsiao-yun, magistrate of Nanyung Hsien, who has returned to his post, reported that the entire district had been pillaged by the communists.

Nanchang, April 15.—Combined communist-bandit force numbering 5,000 under Gen. Chu Teh occupied Singfung; magistrate and all police officials killed.

DR. GIBBONS ON CHINESE-FOREIGN RELATIONS

DR. HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, American writer, newspaper correspondent and historian, who has been studying conditions in China for several weeks, in the course of an interview appearing in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on April 8 was quoted to the following effect on the the matter of Sino-foreign relations,

"At the present time," said the author, "America and the West generally is rather indifferent towards affairs in China—indifferent but in a way friendly. The general idea is that China has a right to work out things in her own way, without outside interference.

"There is not much interest in China from an investors' viewpoint in America at present. Conditions here are such that investors are likely to fight shy. It is difficult to predict future developments, but at present China simply does not seem to be a good field for investment.

"At the same time, however, when questions come up such as extraterritoriality there is little objection to it. People feel, generally, that the Chinese have a right to be masters in their own house, and to see what they can make of it themselves.

Don't Wish To Interfere

"This attitude is characteristic not only of the United States, but of Europe as well, so far as I have been able to gauge. America has not in China the big interests which Britain has, but even in Britain the general feeling is that interference in Chinese affairs is uncalled-for. This feeling is becoming stronger year by year. Three years ago, when British troops were dispatched to China, there was only one British paper to actually support the move—the *Morning Post*. Even the *Daily Mail* failed to come out in positive approbation of this action.

"This was three years ago, and the sentiment against interference is stronger now than it was then. One thing which has undoubtedly worked in this direction is the extension of the suffrage in Britain. The widening of the voting privilege to the present practically universal suffrage has meant control of the government by people with no interest in military adventures abroad, but who feel very keenly the cost of such adventures. They understand that all these things have to be paid for later on, and they are not inclined to burden themselves for ends which are of no immediate interest to them.

Foreigners' Own Fault

"After all, the difficult position of the foreigners out here is largely their own doing. When the British and other 'Allied' foreigners induced the Chinese to take action against the Germans and other non- Allied foreigners, they paved the way for similar action against themselves.

"Prior to the War, there was a pretty well united front among the foreign powers in China. Then, however, came a break among the Western powers, and China was induced to take back the German, as well as Austrian, concessions, and deprive these Europeans of their extraterritorial rights. Later the same thing was done with the Russians, who had also fallen out with their European neighbors.

"These encroachments upon the special privileges of foreigners out here were taken with the direct encouragement of other foreigners, and these elements have no one but themselves to blame if they find the Chinese now attempting to take back their privileges as well.

Interference And The Labor Party

"As for the West, the general feeling is that no armed interference is justified here. I cannot speak about Japan's attitude, but that of America and Europe generally is as I have stated.

"There are some who consider that the British Labor Party's ascendency is a temporary thing, and that this influence will subside again. I think this attitude is mistaken. The Labor Government may fall, but there is no reason to think that this is the last Labor Government by any means.

"The Foreign Office may maintain their attitude with little or very gradual modification, but after all any military action is based upon funds, and if funds are not forthcoming military action is out of the question."

Bombs, Resignations, Intrigue, Immigration and Diplomacy Characterize Russo-Chinese Relations in Manchuria

THE RECENT statement of an American diplomat that clashes between Chinese and Russians are likely to become more frequent and severe, seems to be borne out in recent news reports from North Manchuria. On April 15 *The Review* received a report from its correspondent in Manchouli stating that on the evening of April 7 as the Chinese Magistrate in that city was giving a banquet, there was a loud explosion in the vicinity of the city jail. Investigation disclosed that a high-power explosive shell fired by a field-artillery gun stationed somewhere on the Soviet side of the boundary, had dropped in Manchouli and exploded. The incident occurred at about 7 o'clock in the evening and since the streets were deserted at the time, there were no injuries. Policemen picked up the head or "nose" of the exploded shell together with a small arm-load of splintered pieces of the shell and presented them to the City Magistrate who promised to lodge a complaint with the Soviet Consul in Manchouli as well as the Chinese authorities at Harbin and Mukden. The correspondent at Manchouli stated that the firing of heavy guns on the Russian side of the line is frequently heard in Manchouli, but that this was the first case of a Soviet shell falling in the city since the conclusion of the Sino-Russian trouble last fall. The general effect of these Russian activities has been to keep the city of Manchouli as well as other towns along the western branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway in turmoil, the population momentarily expecting further Soviet raids across the boundary.

On Saturday, April 12 the Chinese Deputy for Foreign Affairs in Harbin, Chung Yao, handed to the Soviet Consul, Mr. Melnikoff, the official announcement of the National Government telling of the appointment of Mo Teh-hui, president of the Board of Directors of the C. E. R., as China's Chief Delegate to the Moscow Conference and of Mr. Mo's contemplated departure for Moscow on May 1. Mr. Mo has received full ambassadorial powers and has been given a considerable appropriation covering the expenses of the Chinese delegation. While Mr. Melnikoff has transmitted the foregoing information to the Soviet Govern-

ment at Moscow, there has been no public announcement regarding the outcome of negotiations which have been proceeding in Harbin between Messrs. Mo Teh-hui and Melnikoff regarding the scope of the Moscow conference. The Russians have insisted that the conference must include general political and diplomatic questions aside from questions pertaining to the administration of the C. E. R. while the Chinese Government has insisted that the Conference must stick strictly to C. E. R. questions. While there has been no official announcement of a compromise it is generally believed that the question has been adjusted to the effect that while the conference will confine itself to railway questions, that it will, if successful, shortly be followed by another conference dealing with larger political and diplomatic questions, possibly including the matter of a re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

Of interest in connection with Sino-Russian relations in North Manchuria was the announcement from Harbin on April 15 that Chang Kuo-chen, head of the Harbin Board of Education had resigned. The significance of this resignation is due to the fact that Chang Kuo-chen, head of the Harbin Board of Education, has been the leading adviser of the Mukden Government not only on educational matters, but also on matters pertaining to the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. According to popular report in Harbin it was Mr. Chang's advice that caused the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling to issue the order for the raid of the Soviet Embassy in Peking and again last year Mr. Chang is alleged to have been active in connection with the Chinese raid of the Soviet Consulate in Harbin and the resulting arrest and deportation of the Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway which precipitated the crisis between China and the Soviet. Mr. Chang also has been active in the suppression of Communistic propaganda and teaching in the schools both in Harbin and at other towns along the C. E. R. in North Manchuria. Whether Mr. Chang's resignation means a more conciliatory or "weaker" policy on the part of the Chinese authorities in Manchuria toward Red Russian activities, is not known. Travelers recently in Harbin have reported that the Harbin police administration is displaying more leniency toward the Red Russian residents of Harbin, but that the White Russians receive little consideration when they come into conflict with the Chinese police authorities.

RUSSIAN PEASANT REFUGEES

A report from *The Review's* correspondent in Harbin, dated April 10 stated that hundreds of peasant refugees from Siberia continue to arive in Harbin, despite efforts which the Soviet guards on the border have exerted to prevent them leaving Russian territory. The report stated that more than 600 Russian peasant refugees who had succeeded in eluding the Red border patrols had arrived in the town of Pogranictnaya where they were held up on account of lack of funds from proceeding to Harbin. The Soviet Government, apparently alarmed at the exodus of Russian peasants had established strong patrols armed with machine guns on the border and that powerful searchlights were used along the border adjacent to all roads leading into Chinese territory to prevent persons crossing the line at night. The Soviet authorities were also patrolling the border during the day with airplanes. The cause of this exodus of Russian peasants has been the enforcement of the recent Soviet regulations pertaining to confiscation of private property and the inauguration of a wholesale scheme of land socialization and establishment of "collectivist" farms managed by Government appointees. The guards which the Soviet Government has established on the border are all members of the "Cheka" or secret police and wear black helmets. The arrival of thousands of peasant refugees, most of them without funds, has created a serious situation in Harbin which city is still suffering from the crisis of last summer and fall. Both Chinese and Russian charitable organizations are attempting to cope with the situation while the Chinese authorities are said to have issued more than 3,000 visaes to Russians contemplating a departure from the city for other parts of China, chiefly Tientsin and Shanghai.

In view of the early departure of the Chinese Delegation to the Moscow Conference, Chinese interests concerned with shipping on the Sungari, Amur and Ussuri rivers have petititoned the National Government with the object of lodging claims against the Soviet Government for losses suffered during the Sino-Russian conflict last year. According to a report circulated to the press by the *Kuo Wen* service Chinese shipping interests in North Manchuria suffered losses amounting to $42,018,335 (silver). Other losses suffered by Chinese merchants as a result of Red Russian activities were stated at $84,036,700. The Northeastern Navigation Bureau with headquarters in Harbin alleged that losses suffered by this organization amounted to $126,065,005 and included the following ships which were sunk by the Soviet fleet operating on the Amur and lower Sungari: the *Mingwen*, *Puhen* and *Kiangming*. In addition to these losses the river transporation department of the Northeastern Naval authorities lost nine boats, the Heilungkiang Savings Society 1; the Tsao Chen-wu Shipping Company, 1; the Yung Ho Shin Shipping Company, 1. It also is claimed that ships detained by the Soviet authorities on the Amur river caused Chinese losses amounting to $31,358,200. The entire question of Chinese shipping losses, probably will have to be handled in a separate conference between representatives of the two governments in view of rumored Soviet intentions to press for full navigation rights on the Sungari River, an inland Chinese waterway.

Chinese Still Held in Siberia

Hsu Wei-pin, Chinese Consul-General at Vladivostok, has sent a report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, based on information supplied by the German consuls in Siberia, to the effect that ninety-two Chinese are still being held prisoners by the Soviet authorities in the vicinity of Vladivostok. The report by the Chinese Consul-General stated the belief that the actual number of Chinese still held by the Russians exceeds the number reported by the German consuls. It was stated that all property of these Chinese residents had been confiscated. On April 13 the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs recommended to the Executive Yuan the appropriation of $50,000 (silver) for the relief of Chinese refugees in Siberia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced the appointment of the following consular officials to Siberia: Chang Chi-yue, vice-consul at Blagovestchensk; Chen Sze-heng, students consul at Blagovestschensk; Chung Chun. vice-consul at Habarovsk and Hsu Wan-fu, student consul at Chita. Hsu Wei-pin, recently appointed consul-general at Vladivostok has arrived at his post.

The Executive Yuan of the National Government on April 6 issued orders to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee and the provincial authorities in Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Jehol, Suiyuan and Chahar, instructing that special attention be paid to the alleged organization of so-called "Mongolian and Manchurian Societies," by the Japanese both in Manchuria and Inner and Outer Mongolia. It was stated that the organization of these societies had aroused considerable suspicion among the Chinese residents of these areas.

Of interest in connection with the reputed organization of Japanese "societies" in Manchuria and Mongolia was a report from Harbin on April 2 stating that dozens of Red Russian organizations had been started by Soviet citizens in Manchuria in recent weeks leading to belief on the part of the Chinese authorities that there might be a repetition of the Sino-Russian complications of last summer. The Mukden authorities issued instructions to Chang Ching-jui, chief of the Harbin municipal administration to keep close watch over all Soviet organizations, particularly labor bodies and student groups.

Pitiable State of Royal Asiatic Society—Excellent Example of the "Shanghai Mind"

DURING the Sino-foreign complications of 1927 a prominent English journalist visited Shanghai and devoted several weeks to a study of conditions here. As a result of his investigations he wrote a series of articles about Shanghai and conditions here which adversely affected the relations of Chinese and foreigners. Later these articles were gathered together and published in a little booklet called the "Chinese Puzzle." The most interesting chapter in that little book was entitled, "The Shanghai Mind," wherein the author (Mr. Arthur Ransome of the *Manchester Guardian*) stated some truths about a curious mental state which prevails in this city. It isn't necessary to summarize Mr. Ransome's impressions regarding Shanghai and its curious mentality since they are now internationally known. Many futile efforts have been made to prove the inaccuracy of his statements, the latest attempt being the occasion of a farewell dinner to Lionel Curtis, secretary of the British Institute of International Affairs. On this occasion various speakers attempted to disprove the existence of the "Shanghai Mind," but it is extremely doubtful whether their oratory had much influence outside the four walls of the banquet room of the Cathay Hotel wherein the meeting was held.

We make this statement because no amount of oratory or propaganda can successfully cover up the fact that Shanghai continues to demonstrate the actual existence of that curious state of supreme selfishness which was fittingly designated by Mr. Ransome as the "Shanghai Mind." As we make this statement, we have before us a two-column article clipped from the *North-China Daily News*, the official British newspaper here, telling of the pitiable state of the Royal Asiatic Society, a British cultural institution which was established in this city in 1868, more than a half century ago. The land upon which the building occupied by the Society stands was donated by the British Government in response to a letter written by Sir Ruterford Alcock, an early British Consul in Shanghai and later a Minister in Peking. When the British Government granted the plot of land it was specified that it was to be used for the purpose of a library, museum and lecture room. After Shanghai obtained the land (now valued at G. $50,000) free of charge, the community donated the funds for the construction of a building. The amount of money donated was about $3,500 (Chinese dollars), a small sum, but doubtless considerable for the little foreign community that resided here at that time. With this money a building was constructed for the housing of a library, a museum and a lecture room.

That little building, constructed in Shanghai for Mex. $3,500 some sixty years ago is still standing on Museum Road in the International Settlement of Shanghai today. And a pitiable structure it is, according to the report which we clipped from the N. C. D. N. for April 10. We are informed that "white ants have made serious inroads." Two pillars in the lecture hall were eaten entirely away and the ants, still apparently unsatiated, proceeded to eat up "some of the valuable pamphlets in the library." Reading further we are told that when the pillars were replaced it was found that the "iron sheeting in the ceiling had rusted to pieces with age. Since it was found impossible to repair the old building, it was decided to appeal to the Municipal Council of the Settlement to erect a public building on the site, said public building to house the Royal Asiatic Society's "library, museum and lecture hall' as well as the Shanghai Public Library. This proposal fell through due to a squabble with the Council over the control of the property.

A committeee was then appointed to start a campaign for Tls. 100,000 to cover the construction of a new building. This was three or four years ago and up to a month ago we are informed this committee had raised the munificent sum of exactly $750. A few days ago a Chinese, Koh Tzeping, apparently feeling sorry for the committee, donated the sum of Tls. 500. We now leave that particular project and turn to another scheme, in fact two schemes, for we are informed that another committee has been formed for the purpose of again trying to get the Council or some of the British banks to do something. Still another committee was appointed for the purpose of interviewing various local real estate companies with the object of inducing them to construct an office building on the lot and renting two floors to the Society. But another snag was encountered here because none of the real estate companies would consider the proposition unless the Society would content itself with one floor, instead of two. But all of these schemes have come to exactly nothing and, to refer again to the report, "If the Society does not get support its activities will have to cease as the building will soon collapse. In case this happens, the directors of the organization plan to erect a matshed (temporary structure of bamboo and reeds) so as not to lose their claim to the real-estate."

This now brings us back to Arthur Ransome's description of Shanghai and analysis of the mentality of the ruling foreign elements which he designated as the "Shanghai Mind." He said that the foreign interests controlling the foreign settlement here at the mouth of the Yangtsze, sort of control the "neck of the bottle" through which most of China's foreign trade passed, the foreigners thus being in a position where they take a profit on trade both going and coming. These foreigners amass great fortunes, pay little or no taxes to England, but expect the British Government to extend full protection. They have forgotten that their fine buildings were constructed from profits derived from the trade of China and do little to lighten the burden of the British Government or assist the British Government in its diplomatic problems with China. They are Shanghailanders, first, last and all the time and only become patriotic Britons when they get into trouble and require the assistance of the British Fleet and British troops.

We leave it to our readers to say whether the crisis facing the Royal Asiatic Society doesn't fit into the description of the "Shanghai Mind" as pictured by Arthur Ransome. Sixty-two years ago the British Government donated land for the establishment and development of a cultural organization designed primarily for educational purposes for Britons, Chinese and other nationalities. Early residents of Shanghai, who apparently possessed ideals no longer to be found in these parts, raised the money for the original building. A few years later other persons, also possessed of some sense of public service, contributed a further sum for the purchase of a library which served as the nucleus of the present book collection. But the work stopped exactly at that point and the total sum of money that has been raised in support of the institution since that time amounts to approximately Mex. $1,200 of which sum almost half was donated by a Chinese.

As for the Society, we find that it has, despite lack of public support other than that derived from membership dues, accomplished considerable. It possesses an excellent research library and a museum containing numerous interesting specimens of things Oriental. It is used by school children and many distinguished scholars have contributed to the world's knowledge of the Far East through the *Journal* issued by the Society. We are told that an average of thirty to forty Chinese make use of the library daily, it being "the only seat of learning of the kind" in Shanghai. But of course, the work of the Society is cramped and limited because of the inadequacy of the old building. Had it been housed in a proper building the Royal Asiatic Society might easily have become a cultural institution of tremendous influence throughout the entire Chinese Republic. It might easily have provided a center for Western and Oriental culture that could have served as a magnet for students throughout the Far East. It could have accomplished much in showing the Chinese that Westerners who come to these shores are interested in other things than the accumulation of fortunes sufficient to retire to their home lands. It could easily have paid vast dividends in the creation of better relations between East and West. But none of these things have happened. Why? Because of the "Shanghai Mind!"

Hundreds and even thousands of foreigners have amassed fortunes within the borders of what is known as the International Settlement, but in the entire eighty-five years of history of the foreign administration only three names stand out as public benefactors, a German who donated a hospital, an Oriental Jew who donated a school and one sole British subject who left a donation for a hospital and certain educational institutions in his will. The Rockefellers and Dollars have contributed much to educational and religious institutions in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, but we are referring to residents of Shanghai who have made this city their home and have amassed fortunes here. And while on this subject, much has been said recently about the need for further hospitals but nothing has been forthcoming. In other cities of the world, in America and Europe, persons who amass fortunes always feel a sense of responsibility for their home communities and usually make liberal donations to institutions. But for some reason this feeling does not seem to inspire residents here whose only interest apparently is to get all they can while the getting is good and then take it away with them to their homes in other lands! As for the foreign municipal administration itself, it always has been able to find ample funds for sending commissions abroad and for conducting propagandas in foreign capitals for the purpose of maintaining the *status quo*, but it never has been able to find funds for developing public institutions such as libraries, hospitals or public schools that would have accomplished far more in the creation of better relations between foreigners and Chinese than all the millions which have been squandered on propaganda!

The Quadrangular Political Fight in the North!

WHILE political situations in China often are anomalous, the situation now existing in North China probably will go down in Chinese history as one of the most exceptional that has existed in the country in many years. And the strangest phase of the situation is the serious attempt which is being made by the radical or Left Wing group in the Kuomintang,—a group that was forced out of Canton, Hankow and Nanking in succession—to form a working alliance with two northern militarists both of whom are dictators of the absolutist type. In other words, the Left Wing leaders in the Kuomintang, whose chief objection to the National Government is allegedly based on the complaint that the National Government is dominated by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, have, nevertheless gone to North China and are attempting to form a new provisional government that would be dominated by militarists who are obviously more reactionary than the present head of the Nanking Government.

That the Left Wing leaders have not, as yet, succeeded in forming a provisional government in Peiping, has been due to the fact that they have not been able to covert Gen. Yen Hsi-shan to their way of thinking. This was indicated in a letter, which Wang Ching-wei leader of the Left Wing faction, (now supposedly in Hongkong) wrote to one of the Kuomintang representatives in Peiping on March 15 and which was made public on April 9. In this letter Mr. Wang declared that the most important question confronting Chinese leaders today is not how to reconcile the differences existing among various groups in the Kuomintang, but how to subordinate the military leaders to the will of the Kuomintang. He expressed the opinion that so long as this question is not solved, chaos will continue in China.

The situation in the North from the standpoint of the Left Wing group probably would not be so serious if they had the field to themselves, but in addition to the Left Wing adherents there are three or even four other political groups or factions also in the field bidding for popular favor. These groups are the so-called "Western Hills" faction, another Kuomintang group that has been classified as "extreme" right, the Reorganizationists, and lastly the Northern military elements as

represented by Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. And while Yen and Feng have formed some kind of alliance in the present circumstances, it is extremely unlikely that they could continue to work together with any more success than has been the experience of Feng and Gen. Chiang or Yen and Gen. Chiang. Then in addition to the military elements represented by Yen and Feng there is a vast horde of ex-officials of various defunct governments, which existed in Peking at one time or another since the 1911 Revolution, who are lending nominal support to the efforts of those who would eliminate the *hated* Nanking Government and take the national capital back to the North.

While there is much talk of the break-up of the Kuomintang Party in certain Chinese political circles, the best proof of the strength of that organization rests in the fact that both Feng and Yen claim to be representing the party, which probably is against their natural inclinations because both have been impatient of any party restraint upon their activities. This particularly is true of Yen Hsi-shan who never has permitted the Kuomintang to function freely in his territory. Thus is presented another anomalous situation in the fact that while the North never has been pro-Kuomintang, it apparently has been forced, for political reasons to make a nominal alliance with the most radical group in that political party. In other words, the North, which opposed the activities of the *moderate* or Right Wing Kuomintangists, is now forced to put up with the political activities of the radical or Left Wing faction which is much more extreme from the standpoint of political ideals even to the extent of propagating the doctrine of a radical peasant-labor revolution that closely approaches the program of the Communists.

How the Situation Stands

The best explanation of the "politics" of the situation in the North which has appeared was the following analysis issued by the *Kuo Wen* (independent) news service on April 8 which appeared in the *North China Star* (American paper in Tientsin) on April 9 under the heading "The Squabble Over the Second Kuomintang Central Executive Committee,"

> "That differences still exist between the Reorganizationists and the Western Hills faction is evidenced by a letter which Messrs. Chen Kung-po and Wang Fah-chin have addressed to certain party leaders in Peiping from Shansi. The letter says that if Messrs. Hsieh and Chou can yield on the question of the second Kuomintang central executive committee, all other questions will be solved of themselves, otherwise there will be no end of trouble.
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> "The present squabble over the legality of the second Kuomintang executive committee is reminiscent of the fight about 8 years ago over the status of the first, second and third Parliaments. Judging from the columns of space which the vernacular press both in Peiping and Tientsin dailies devote to this question, it would seem that the Kuomintang has never been a united party except for the period when it was still in the wilderness with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the standard-bearer.
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> "At the first national congress of the party held in Canton in 1924, a central executive congress, known now in the parlance of the Chinese press as the first executive committee, was elected. One year later, after the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Peiping, the committee split into two, one section led by Messrs. Hsieh Chih, Chou Lu, Chu Chen, and the other by Messrs. Wang Ching-wei and others. Because they held a dissenting conference in the Western Hills (near Peiping) the members of the former vroup have since been known as Western Hills factionists. This faction called the second national congress in Shanghai in March, 1926, and elected another central executive committee, which came to be known as the Shanghai second executive committee.
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> "Mr. Wang Ching-wei's group called a national congress in January, 1926 in Canton and also elected a central executive committee. The committee, which includes Mr. Wang, Mr. Chen Kung-po, Mr. Wang Fan-chan, and Mr. Ku Meng-yu, later again split into two, one group joining the Hankow government with Mr. Wang Ching-wei as chairman and the other making common cause with General Chiang Kai-shek.
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> **Special Committee**
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> "It will be recalled that following the overthrow of the Hankow government in 1927, a special committee was formed in Nanking to run the government. This committee was mainly composed of representatives of the Western Hills faction and was short-lived. The third central executive committee was elected at the third national party congress last June and is made up entirely of followers of General Chiang Kai-shek.
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> "The bone of contention between the Wang Ching-wei group or the left wing and the Western Hills faction or the right wing is which second central executive committee, the one elected at the second national congress in Canton or that nominated by a similar congress in Shanghai, should be entitled to participate in the organization of a provisional central executive committee pending the calling of another party congress. The left wing repudiates the legality of the national congress called by the Western Hills faction in Shanghai in March, 1926, while the latter contends that the congress called by the left wing was no more representative of the party. How to reconcile the two rival views is a problem engaging the serious attention of the leaders in North China.
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> "Mr. Tan Chen, a leader of the Western Hills faction, today made public a letter which he had received from Mr. Wang Ching-wei on March 13. In that letter the recognized leader of the left wing says that the most important question confronting Chinese leaders today is not how to reconcile the differences existing among various groups of the Kuomintang, but how to subordinate the military leaders to the will of the Kuomintang. Mr. Wang expresses the opinion that so long as this question is not solved, chaos will continue in China."

CAN THE FACTIONS UNITE?

Owing to meager reports from the North which reach Shanghai it is impossible to determine from this distance whether there is liklihood of the various Kuomintang factions in North China uniting to form a provisional government in Peiping. Obviously there is much running back and forth between the camps of Yen and Feng and alliances and counter-alliances on the part of the various groups with Yen or Feng. The latest developments on this point was also indicated in a report in the *North China Star* which quoted Tan Chen, a member of the "Western Hills" faction, to the following effect,

> "Mr. Tan regretted the breach in the joint discussion of the Kuomintang leaders here last week. He believed that there should be no distinction among the 1st, 2nd and 3rd central Kuomintang committees, nor the rights and lefts, nor the reorganizationists and the Western Hills clique. All the party leaders, who are anti-Chiang Kai-shek in sympathies, should unite to form a special political council, added Mr. Tan. He said that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, leader of the reorganizationists, will come up north for the organization of the council. Although there is some difficulty in reaching an agreement among the Kuomintang leaders at present, the time will soon come when they will sink

their differences, further observed the speaker. Regarding the Nanking Government, Mr. Tan pointed out that it will either be taken over by the special Kuomintang political council, or it will collapse when the national forces arrive; the former case will come true if General Chiang retires. He remains here waiting for the coming conference at Chengchow although he had been invited to Taiyuan by General Yen, concluded Mr. Tan."

WHY FENG WENT ON WARPATH

The American newspaper in Tientsin also published in its issue of April 5 a general statement by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, giving the reasons for his decision to accept the position of "Deputy Commander of the National Land, Naval and Air Forces," under Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. Yen's statement was as follows:

"Unfortunately for both the party and the nation, disturbances have occurred in rapid succession during the past few years. The nation is, indeed, in peril of extinction. When the cause and origin of all this are carefully analyzed, there can be no escaping the conclusion General Chiang Kai-shek is responsible. True, his misdeeds are too numerous to recount here, but the most glaring and flagrant of them all is his calling of the bogus third national party congress, which was nothing but a mockery of the spirit of democratic government. To suit his own private interests he has brought endless trouble to all. My inability to prevent this for the sake of both the nation and the people as well as on considerations of friendship, resulted in my sudden exit from Nanking. Up to this day I cannot recall this without the reproach of conscience.

Urged Chiang to Mend Ways

"I visited Nanking twice, spending altogether five months. During this period, I witnessed many incredibly wrong acts on the part of Chiang. Both in my public utterances and private conversations I urged him to mend his ways. In this I was actuated by the desire to help him succeed in uniting the nation and thereby relieving the Chinese people. But Chiang is not only obstinate by nature but he reinforces this characteristic with a bent for intrigue. The more earnestly I pressed my friendly advice, the more suspicious he became. In those days I lived in daily terror but I still hoped that he would soon see the error of his ways and repent.

Exercised Restraint

"This is why I left Nanking with a sorrowing heart and went to Huashan to live, recalling my troops from Shantung and Honan to Shensi in order to avoid an open breach with him. Later, when he had the audacity to pack the third national party congress with his own men, used the party machine to deceive the people, exterminated all those who differed with him, openly practised corruption, ignored the welfare of the people, "manufactured" bandits and sacrificed sovereign rights to please foreigners, my indignation knew no bounds. I could have led my 100,000 comrades at the head of a punitive expedition against him. But I refrained because I feared that another civil war would further increase the suffering of the people and impair the vitality of the nation.

At One With Yen

"Subsequently, in response to the request of General Yen Hsi-shan I crossed the river to Shansi for the purpose of joining him on a tour of the world to increase my knowledge so that I might be of further service to the nation in future. General Yen's fervent devotion to the cause of peace has been a matter of public knowledge during the past 10 years. He therefore did not desire a break among our revolutionary comrades and did everything possible to avoid a breach. Although his position is different, he has always been at one with me in regard to the goal.

"Unexpectedly, Chiang was bent on evil doing. He played fast and loose with his power, sacrificed national interests and massacred our brethren. Finding their patience exhausted, armed comrades rose in revolt against him in rapid succession. What they have said against Chiang is what I have been wanting to say for so many months."

"Marshal Feng then goes on to give a recital of some of the numerous "crimes" which General Chiang is alleged to have committed. He claims that on the persons of bandits captured by his men in Honan and Shensi were found commissions given by General Chiang. Another charge against the Nanking leader is that he has failed to do anything for the famine-stricken in these two provinces. Indirect reference also is made to the Sino-Russian conflict, which, according to Marshal Feng, was brought about by General Chiang.

"After acknowledging some of the blunders which he has made in the past in dealing with his subordinates and also with affairs, Marshal Feng concludes by saying that he will assist General Yen and other commanders to the best of his ability in prosecuting the expedition against General Chiang to a successful conclusion."

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On April 8, Generals Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang and Li Tsung-jen (the latter a Kwangsi general) issued a circular notice to the newspapers in Peiping and Tientsin warning them against referring to the Nanking Government as the "National Government," the name suggested being "Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Government." The newspapers also were instructed to refer in future to the Nationalist Army as "Gen. Chiang's troops."

General Chiang Kai-shek, who departed from Nanking for Hsuchowfu on April 8, held conferences with various Nationalist military commanders in both Pengpu and Hsuchowfu and then returned to Nanking. He was reported to have departed from Nanking for Hankow on the evening of April 15 aboard the gunboat *Chuyu* and accompanied by the gunboat *Yungshui*.

In regard to the military positions of the opposing armies, there apparently has been no change from the positions reported in the summary of the situation appearing in *The Review* on April 12. A report in the *Sin Wan Pao* on April 14 from Nanking stated that there had been a reorganization of the Nationalist Army into four groups, with Gen. Han Fu-chu, commander of the First Group; Gen. Liu Chi, commander of the Second Group; Gen. Ho Chen-chun, commander of the Third Group and Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan as commander of the Reserves.

A report in the *Sin Wan Pao* from Peiping on April 14, in reference to efforts of the various political groups to effect unity, stated that following several conferences between Chen Kung-po and Wang Fa-chin (Left Wing) and Yen Hsi-shan, it had been decided that during the first or military stage of hostilities, Party affairs would be held in abeyance, pending the arrival of Wang Ching-wei in Peiping who would make the final decision. Chow Lu and Hsieh- Shih, representing the "Western Hills" group had also arrived in Taiyuanfu for a conference with the Left Wing representatives, following which all four planned to depart for Tungkwan for a conference with Feng Yu-hsiang.

Another report from Taiyuanfu, pertaining to the Feng-Yen alliance alleged that arrangements had been made for Feng Yu-hsiang's daughter to marry a son of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan.

Reports in the Opposition Press

The *Keh Min Jit Pao* a Left Wing newspaper reported on April 14 that Feng had issued orders

for a general drive against Hsinyang and Wangcheng with Gen. Sun Liang-chen in command of the advance troops.

The *Kiangnan Evening News*, a Shanghai newspaper supposedly friendly to the "Western Hills" faction, on April 14 published a report that the National Government was experiencing difficulty in raising a proposed military loan due to the fact that the Shanghai bankers hesitated to make any further advances. This paper also alleged that the "Ironsides" under Gen. Chang Fakwei had made a surprise attack on the Cantonese forces at Peiliu and had achieved a minor victory.

Y. L. Tong, an associate of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who formerly occupied the post of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the National Government at Nanking, on April 15 visited members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Peiping and assured them that Marshal Feng had discontinued all of his former connections with Soviet Russia. Mr. Tong explained to the various foreign ministers the matter of Marshal Feng's domestic and foreign policy.

The Worries of the Northerners

BY JENNINGS WONG

IN a recent issue of the *Review* the writer had an article entitled "Nanking Calmly Awaits Early Split in Northern Ranks" in which he analyzed the complicated situation in the North pointing out the practical impossibility of the different elements to co-operate and predicted an early split among them. Judging from the trend of the military movements during the past ten days, one is led to believe more firmly that all does not go well among the Northern generals and indications seem to make the writer's prediction a realization.

When Generals Yen Shi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang first considered rebellion against the Central Government, they probably had not seriously considered the real attitude of General Chang Hsueh-liang, Chairman of the Three Eastern Provinces, who is the most predominating factor in the present conflict. If General Chang had remained neutral, the Government would have been confronted with a more difficult task.

But during the past few weeks enough evidence has developed to show us the close relations between General Chang and the Central Government. General Chang has repeatedly refused to grant interview to Yen's and Feng's representatives who have been in Shenyang for more than three weeks, while he has held numerous conferences with Fang Pen-jen, General Chiang Kai-shek's personal representative. On April, 2, General Chang promised to transport a large shipment of field guns to Tsingtao and place them at the disposal of the Central Government. Wu Tieh-chen, another Nanking representative to Shenyang is en route to the National Capital as his mission to Manchuria is said to be very satisfactory. General Ho chen-chun, chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government a close friend of General Chang Hsueh-liang, has communicated frequently with the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces.

General Chang Hsueh-liang has ordered the troops under the command of Yu Hsueh-chung to be concentrated at Luangchow, an important city this side of Shanhaikwan awaiting orders from Nanking to move toward Tientsin in order to menace the rear of the Shansi Forces. Fearing attacks from the rear, General Yen has sent reinforcement to this area, which explains why the Shansi General has not yet mobilized his forces southward after Chengchow had been taken by the Kuominchun two weeks ago. Well-informed circles state that, under the instructions from General Chang Hsueh-liang, warships belonging to the North-Eastern Navy have left Manchuria for Tsingtao to strengthen the Government defense forces in Shantung. During the past few days, General Chang has been busily reviewing his troops in Shenyang, and is said to be ready to mobilize his entire force at a moment's notice. To assure his sincerity to the Central Government, he has appointed a preparatory committee with the view of establishing Kuomintang headquarters in various cities of the Three Eastern Provinces.

Chang Hsueh-liang's Loyalty

Again, according to a *Reuter* report of April 9, General Chang Hsueh-liang, chairman of the Three Eastern Provinces telegraphed Generals Yen and Feng, saying that he will not assume the post of the vice-Commander-in-Chief to fight against the Central Government and will not do anything that is detrimental to the welfare of the country and people, for the Three Eastern Provinces are part of the Central Government. Since Yen has assumed the post of the Commander-in-Chief of the "Northern Government", General Chang has become very indignant and has detained Generals Feng's and Yen's representatives at Mukden. Fearing the Northeastern forces may attack him in the rear, the Shansi forces under the command of Fu Tso-yi, Garrison Commander in Tientsin, have not moved southward, but instead, they are proceeding northward, where the Mukden forces are being concentrated at Luangchow, inside of Shanghaikwan.

Shansi provincial banknotes have dropped to 30% in value since Yen Shi-shan assumed the post of the Commander-in-Chief. Chinese bankers in Peiping and Tientsin have removed their cash reserves to the branch bank of the Three Eastern Provinces and foreign banks fear that communistic activities similar to those that occurred in Hankow a few years ago might take place in the North in the near future on account of the presence of the reactionaries there. Since the war preparations began in the North a month and a half ago, the Northern war treasury has spent more than $20,000,000. The financial difficulties have worried the Northern warlords very much. General Feng has telegraphed Yen for another additional $3,000,000 and 100,000 bags of flour to be transported to Chengchow at once.

As regards the other factions within the ranks of the rebels, *The China Press* printed on April 10 a report from the *Kuo Min* News Agency as follows:—

> The twice postponed departure for Taiyuan of the Conservative insurgent Party leaders Messrs. Chow Lu and Hsia Chi, has caused considerable speculation in local political circles as regards the extent of the breach between the Western Hill Conference Group and the Reorganizationists. ..... the Conservative party leaders will not proceed to Shansi so long as Chen Kung-po and Wang Fa-chun are there attempting to cajole the Shansi warlord into accepting their program ....." On the other hand, it is also reported that Messrs. Chen Kung-po and Wong Fa-chun and other prominent leftists have left Tientsin for Chengchow to consult General Feng on "Party Affairs" as General Yen has disagreed with them in many points.

From the facts we have in hand it becomes apparent that the situation in the North is made more complicated than ever. The leftists and the conservative groups both try to utilize the Warlords as a tool to attain their respective aims, but each insists on having its opinion and idea predominate over the others. The warlords themselves, however, are not entirely fools. With their old feudalistic ideas and domineering instincts, they can not so easily submit to either one of the factions. But for military force the leftists or the conservative group will surely have to depend on the warlords. It's just like a self-inviting party where all fight to be the guest of honor but the host is absent, while the waiters, the Anfu Clique and what not, are puzzled as to whom they shall serve.

Shanghai, April 10, 1930.

Hupeh During the Present Crisis

BY C. T. LIANG

The dates, 28th and 29th of March last, marked a new milestone in the political development of Hupeh Province. On the first date a finishing touch was put to the prolonged reorganisation of the Provincial Government Committee, for then the last member of the Committee, Huang Chien-chung, assumed his office formally, while the second date ushered in the anti-Yen Hsih-shan campaign.

To take the last first, the Hupeh public bodies, under the auspices of the Party Headquarters, have been agitating in favor of a punitive campaign against the Shansi faction over a month. As early as the commencement of March resolutions directed against Yen and his associates made their public appearance, accompanied by petitions to the National Government of the same hue. Then, however, the authoritative circles had not yet

taken on an openly hostile attitude until quite recently.

On the 29th of March last, the authorities, availing themselves of the opportunity assigned of paying respects to the memory of 72 heroes who died in Canton during the first attempt at revolution, inaugurated officially the forthcoming campaign against Yen. Several days even before the occasion slogans written in large characters began to appear on the various thoroughfares accusing Yen with disturbing peace and disrupting the union of the country. When the proper day came, monster crowds gathered in Chisen Malo (Hankow) and Liehmachang (Wuchang) and turned the occasion into one for denouncing Yen. Albeit little connection exists between the memorial day and the campaign, nevertheless. the authorities took pains to dig out an explanation that the present aim of the campaign is to encompass what the 72 heroes had started. The demonstration meeting ended with the adoption of a number of resolutions calling for an expedition against Yen.

Although military advances had been repeatedly reported for the past two weeks, serious fighting has not yet begun. Judging from what one can gather, the most bloody and the most decisive battles will probably be fought along the Tsingpu line with Hupeh occupying an important subordinate position. Just now, strong military forces numbering well over 100,000 are concentrated at the Singyang, Fancheng, Tsaoyang and Ping-Han fronts under the respective commands of Generals Tan Hsih-sen, Hsu Yuan-chien and Chiang Ting-wen. Last week simultaneous attacks by Kuominchun destachments were reported on Siangfan, Nanyang and Choshan fronts. Perhaps it was consequent to these that the troops under General Kung Ping-fan were being recalled to northern Hupeh from Honan and that military planes were despatched to north-western Hupeh. For the moment, however, the Government troops will remain on the defensive until General Ho Yin-ching repairs here to take up personal command.

All indications point to the fact that the authorities are not taking chances in the present struggle, well realizing that mishaps in Hupeh may have far-reaching effects on the final issue. Between the various fronts an efficient communication system was lately constructed under the joint supervision of military experts and the Provincial Construction Commissioner. Military depots were instituted at important intervals within easy reach of all commands. In Wuhan itself, some forty forts protect all approaches to the provincial capital at a radius of 60 li. This last fact indicates that the authorities betray no intention of giving up their positions without a stubborn resistance.

Because of their nearness, the days 28th and 29th created some confusion in the minds of some members of the Provincial Government on the 28th when the new Educational Commissioner, Huang Chien-chung, was inducted into office. For reasons unknown, some members of the Government Committe regretted that the new Educational Commissioner should have selected such a day, a day of mourning for the 72 heroes, to celebrate his inauguration. But this suspicion the knowing ones soon dispelled. Finally the oath-taking ceremony passed off without incident and the reorganization of the Provincial Government, announced at the time of the Tang Sen-chi revolt, concluded itself after about three months' duration.

Hankow, April 9, 1930.

China General Edison Plant Extends its Range of Manufacture

Howard E. Page, vice-president and managing director of the China General Edison Company who recently returned from an extended trip throughout the United States and Europe, has announced plans for considerable expansion in the Shanghai plant. In future, fan motors, large fans, and desk fans are to be built here instead of at Schenectady where the headquarters of the General Electric Company are located. This equipment will be placed on the market through Andersen, Meyer & Co.' Ltd., agents for the Shanghai company.

The local Edison plant is modern and up-to-date, the best of its kind in China. All types of incandescent lamps, flashlight globes, up to 2,000 watt globes, in any quantity, are produced in the plant. Glass bulbs, shades, porcelains, wiring devices, and punches and dies are numbered among its products. The plant has a large payroll, numbering 900 men and women. The superintendents of the factories are all foreign-educated Chinese.

Caldbeck Macgregor's Have Prosperous Year

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, dealers in beverages, announced during the week that the total profit for the last year was Tls. 271,377.64, of which Tls 151,-422.58 is available for distribution. The annual meeting will be held April 30. It is proposed to pay a dividend of Tls. 0.60 on the ordinary shares and seven-twelfths of eight percent on the preference shares.

Shanghai "Nichi Nichi" Apologizes

According to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on April 14 the Shanzhai *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a Japanese newspaper published in Shanghai, which was denied mail privileges for having published alleged fallacious reports regarding the situation in China, has addressed a formal apology to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Consequently, it is expected that the Government will shortly lift the postal ban on the paper.

China International Famine Relief Commission Does Good Work

The China International Famine Relief Commission last week sent a train of sixteen cars loaded with millet, kaoliang and equipment for gruel kitchens from Fengtai to Shanchow, Honan. This train was furnished by Gen. Shih Yu-san. It was under the convoy of an officer furnished by Commander-in-chief Yen Hsi-shan. With part of this cargo gruel kitchens will be opened in several centers in western Honan. The remainder of the cargo is being loaded into boats at Shanchow, towed up the Yellow and the Wei rivers to Weinan, Shensi and distributed in the region about Sian.

Bandits Capture Another Missionary

According to a *Reuter* dispatch from Peiping on April 15 bandits operating in the district around Changshow on the Yangtze about 60 miles below Chungking have captured a Canadian missionary, the Rev. C. A. Bridgman of the Foreign Mission Committee of the United Church of Canada, and a Chinese pastor at Changshow.

The bandits are reported to have retired inland with their captives and are demanding a ransom of $200,000. The British Consulate at Ichang is making representations to the Chinese authorities to secure the speedy release of the captives. The Rev. Bridgman, who is married, came to China in 1912.

Property Owners Hold Meeting

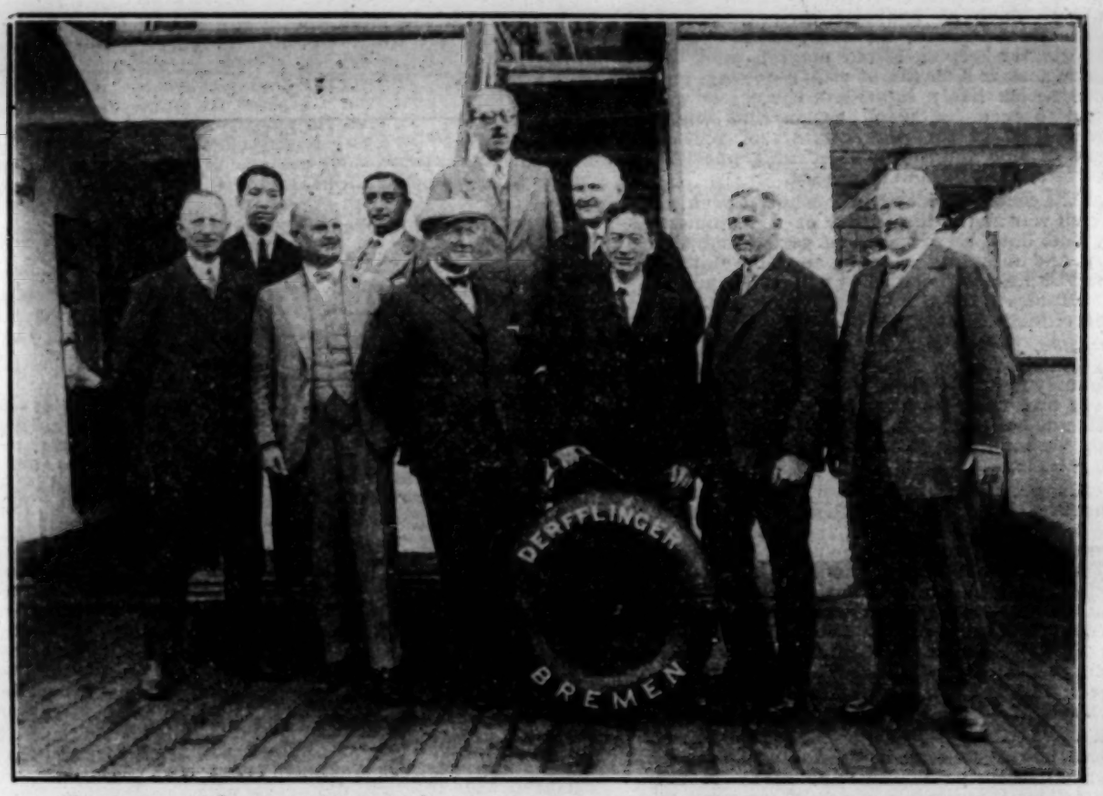
The third annual meeting of the Shanghai Property Owners' Association was held on April 14 at the Royal Asiatic Society hall and was presided over by N.L. Sparke. The following were elected as committeemen for the coming year: J. T. W. Brooke, A. W. Burkill, F. S. Collett, H. M. Cumine, E. F. Hardman, K. Inouye, W. H. Kearton, C. F. King, Y. F. Kwei, A. Loonis, A. du Pac de Marsoulies, Ranald G. McDonald, Gordon Morriss, A. M. Preston, H. Sandor, K. Sasaki, E. Sigaut, N. L. Sparke, H. M. Spence, G. L. Wilson, T. O. Wong, and Lord Li Chingmai.

In his speech the chairman said that the credit balance of the association stood at Tls. 3,262.57 as compared with Tls. 2,324.39 for 1928, a satisfactory increase. In the course of his report he touched on the patriotic tax levied on Chapei property owners by the Government. A large number of petitions were sent to Government officials and as a result about 70 percent of the tax had been returned in the form of bonds. He also made reference to the stamp tax collected outside the Settlement and declared that in the event that this was enforced in the Settlement representations would be made to the authorities.

The chairman also went into a detailed report on the recent Nanking Road tenants case, the question of standby charges in connection with the water supply and the matter of absconding tenants. He also mentioned the fact that a sub-committee had been appointed to prepare a memorandum on matters connected with property, which would be forwarded to Justice Feetham, adviser to the council.

German Industrial Delegation Arrives to Study Economic Conditions in China

With a view to welding a closer economic bond between Germany and China, the German delegation of seven industrial representatives and their secretary arrived in Shanghai from Canton on the night of April 9 on the s.s. *Derfflinger*. They will remain in China for about two months making a general survey of economic conditions in this country and collecting information that may be used in making for closer cooperation in Sino-German business relations. The mission left Shanghai for Nanking on April 13 and after a few day's stay there will visit various industrial centers of the country. The delegation comes to China at the invitation of the National Government. The formal invitation was tendered them some two years ago by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, during his visit in Germany.



The German delegation of industrial representatives arrives in China to study economic conditions. This photo was taken aboard the s.s. Derfflinger, on which they came from Canton to Shanghai. (Left to right: Mr. Rademacher, railway expert; Mr. Pao, Chinese interpreter; Dr. Von Shippel, Director of the German Reichsbank; Dr. Alfred Jacoby, Berlin banker; Kontre-Amiral Heinrich Retzmann, President of Commission; Mr. Th. Strewe, Secretary of Commission and Berin editor; Dr. C. Wendt, mining expert; Dr. King Chi, Nanking Government Council; Director Von Gontard, Cassel Railway authority; and Professor G. Dettmar. Engineering representative.—*Photo by courtesy The Shanghai Evening Post.*

The group is headed by Kontre-Amiral Heinrich Retzmann, a member of the board of directors of the Federation of German Industries. Other members of the mission include Dr. Dettmar, electrical expert, professor in the Technical University at Hanover and known for his work in carrying out a vast electrical scheme in Soviet Russia; Dr. C. Wendt, an iron, steel and mining expert; Dr. von Shippel, a director of the German Reichsbank or Central Government Bank; Dr. Alfred Jacoby, member of the board of directors of the Darmstadter und Nationalbank of Berlin, who represents the private banking interests of Germany; Dr. von Gontard, representing German machine factories—a unit in the Federation of German Industries; herr. Radermacher, communications expert and adviser to the German State Railways; and herr Th. Strewe, the secretary of the delegation, who is editor of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the official organ of the Federation of German Industries, and a former China resident.

Invited Here By Sun Fo

The delegation is officially known as the Industrielle Studienkommission des Reichsverbands Deutschen Industrie and comes to the Far East solely for the purpose of studying China. Little time will be spent in other countries of the East. After leaving China the itinerary has not yet been mapped and it is not definite whether they will return across the Pacific or through Siberia.

When Minister Sun Fo was in Germany on his world tour he was so impressed with the almost miraculous rehabilitation of the country following the world war that he extended to a representative group of the country's industrial magnates an invitation to come to China, study economic conditions and make any recommendation they might wish that would mutually benefit trade. When their survey is completed the commission will make a detailed report to both the Nanking Government and the Federation of German Industries.

As spokesman for the commission, herr Strewe said that on the whole German firms are of the opinion that they are at the present time getting their fair share of the China business. Since the European war many of the old firms have reestablished themselves and in the few years that have elapsed have succeeded in gaining back the good will of the Chinese people which they enjoyed in the old days of the Empire.

The spokesman was firm in the conviction that the greatest asset to German merchants and business men in regaining their lost markets had been their attitude toward the Chinese Government in abolishing extraterritoriality and the unequal treaties and replacing these with new commercial and trade treaties on the basis of equality. Thus the business men of the two countries could now meet and trade on an equal plane.

Studying China's Future

Despite the fact that Germany is today getting a good share of China trade, herr Strewe declared that the mission had come to China not alone with a view to creating new business in the present but with the broader view of looking forward to the future when the internal conditions of the country settle and Germany will be able to make a bid for the millions of dollars worth of new business during and after the period of rehabilitation. There

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British Consul Advises Moderation—Ratepayers Take Diehard Action

IN a speech before the British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association at their annual meeting held at the Shanghai Club on April 15, J. F. Brenan, British Consul-General, urged British business men in China to adopt a flexible attitude to meet the altering circumstances which are coming in force in China, to take a statesmanlike view of adjusting relations, to adapt themselves to altered circumstances and to create new channels into which the growing stream of trade can flow. For those who could do these things he predicted a prosperous future in this market.

The chief British interests in China are trading interests and all other interests are subordinated to the exigencies of trade, he said. That is the principle underlying the attitude of the British Government to all China questions. "In these days of financial stringency and unemployment in Great Britain, the maintenance and increase of our exports, the keeping of old markets and the development of new ones is a matter of vital necessity, and any policy which seems likely to achieve the object will inevitably prevail over a course of action that might endanger it even if it be for the comfort of British subjects resident in this country or for the support of purely local interests," Mr. Brenan continued.

"The task of the consular official in a country, such as China, torn by civil war and in the throes of a revolution is not an easy one, but even in the worst periods our aim has been to try and maintain such an amicable state of relations with the Chinese authorities as will enable you to conduct your business to the best advantage and with the least possible interference from political causes.

"It is a platitude, though one apt to be forgotten in times of stress, that in order to trade with people you have to keep on reasonably friendly terms with them. To apply the maxim to our own case, we have to see to it that our conduct and attitude are not such as to cause serious resentment among the majority of educated and politically minded Chinese," he said.

In recent years there has been a remarkable growth of national sentiment in China as in all Oriental countries. The same thing is applicable to Egypt, India, the Philippines and elsewhere. The growth of the press, the spread of education on western lines and an intensive propaganda by the Nationalist party and others has enormously increased the number of politically conscious individuals who take more or less of an interest in the foreign affairs of their country. Though often not well informed and sometimes grotesquely prejudiced, in the mass it is powerful and can be dangerous. It has to be taken into consideration, the speaker declared.

Britain will have to, as in the past, protect herself against exigencies, but this should be done in a reasonable way. The essential decency and common sense of the Chinese and their fairmindedness would lead them not to sreent such action, he predicted.

The speaker refrained from commenting on the question of treaty privileges aside from saying that Sir Miles Lampson, the Minister, was on his way to Nanking to discuss with the Chinese Government such questions. Here again, he said, the truism that friendly relations are necessary to trade must not be forgotten. If the Chinese desire a certain change in the status of foreigners in China, that sentiment cannot be ignored. It might be resisted for a time and in certain places by force, but force is an expensive and double-eyed weapon and can, in the long run, be as harmful to the user as to those on whom it is used. Its application is liable to cause intense resentment, resulting in the dislocation of trade and the bringing about of a state of affairs which it was intended to avoid. The best way to avoid trouble would be to adopt a statesmanlike method of foreseeing the direction of the strong national movement and adjusting matters so that the transition period causes the least dislocation possible.

In conclusion, the speaker pointed out that China, like England, had always been a trading nation, and although he did not deny that there were difficulties ahead, he did not believe these to be sufficient to prevent a steady increase of trade. He praised the tenacity of British merchants who carried on business during the years of revolution, civil war, boycott and piracy and predicted for these a large share of the business in China's growing market if they are flexible enough to adapt themselves to altered circumstances.

A MOTION put before the ratepayers (taxpayers) of the International Settlement of Shanghai on April 17 to the effect that "the Municipal Council be hereby authorized and instructed to make forthwith representations to the powers concerned with a view to securing an increase in number of Chinese members of the Council from three to five" was rejected by an overwhelming vote. The motion was considered one of the most important that has come before the ratepayers since 1928 when the Chinese were first given representation on the Council with three members. There are now six British, three Chinese, two Japanese and one American on the Council.

The action of the ratepayers is a distinct upset in the predictions made previous to the election by well-informed persons and it is believed that it will have some far-reaching effects in the relations between Chinese and foreigners in the Settlement. Chinese circles tend to take it as a distinct slap in the face and general indignation is felt throughout the Chinese community. A leading member of the Chinese Ratepayers Association is quoted by the *North-China Daily News*, official British organ, as saying that "important developments of a political nature might be expected in Chinese circles within the next few days."

The situation is made all the more embarrassing by the fact that the Chinese Ratepayers Association, in anticipation of the resolution passing the foreign ratepayers, went ahead on the same afternoon and elected five members to the Municipal Council as well as six members of various committees. The results of that election follow:

Results of Chinese Elections

Councillors:—Yu Ya-ching, managing director of the San Peh S. N. Co., 58 votes; L. T. Yuan, general manager of the Ning-Shao S. N. Co. and Singloh Hsu, general manager of the Industrial Bank of China, 56 votes each; Tsuyee Pei, manager of the Bank of China, 53; and O. S. Lieu, the well-known merchant and mine-owner, 39. The last two-named gentlemen are newly elected.

Members of the various committees:—K. H. Lin, former vice-chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and general secretary of the Chinese Bankers' Association, 54 votes; Z C. Zing, president of the Shanghai Native Bankers' Guild, 53; Dr. D. S. Chen, a leading lawyer, 51; Li Ming, general manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, 50; Dr. Chien Lung-chang, a well-known medical practitioner, 46; and C. C. Woo, manager of the Kincheng Banking Corporation 45. With the exception of Mr. Woo, all the others have served before.

A spokesman of the Chinese ratepayers declared that the action was not entirely unexpected. However, he declared that the fault did not lie with the Chinese. They received an official letter from the Shanghai Municipal Council which led them to believe that they should have five councillors, and on the strength of this they elected that number.

Another Chinese, who has been serving as councillor, in an interveiw with a *North-China Daily News* representative, declared that, upon learning that the resolution had not passed, all Chinese members of the Council who had been elected, as well as members of the various committees, decided not to attend the Council or committee meetings.

Suggests Foreign Councillors Resign

"Though elected, we shall maintain this position pending measures to be decided upon later," he said. The resolution recommending an increase in the number of Chinese councillors was proposed, not by the Chinese members of the Council, but by the foreign members en bloc. There was no objection to it when it was brought up and discussed at a meeting of the Council. Now that it has been rejected, the foreign members of the Council should resign because the vote shows that there is no confidence reposed in them."

"Naturally we are somewhat disappointed at this most unfortunate position. Some of our members had held high hopes but others were more pessimistic and recommended that we should hold our elections after the foreign ratepayers' meeting. The majority won the day, however," another leading Chinese said. "Even if we had an increase, it is doubtful whether it would have done much good but to pave the

(*Continued on page 301*)

Student Rioters Quiet Down in Nanking and Shanghai

After a week of rioting and demonstrations in Nanking and Shanghai which the Chinese and foreign authorities were kept constantly on the alert preventing disturbances which might have reached serious proportions, the student anti-Kuomintang, anti-Government, anti-British and anti-Japanese outbreaks apparently flickered out during the early part of the week.

Dispatches from Nanking on April 9 declared that close investigation has revealed that the trouble involving the International Export Co., a British firm, originated in the Hsiaochwang Normal School at Yentsekee. The Nanking authorities ordered a search of the school building and discovered some 70 rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition. They also found documents showing plans for organizing demonstrations around Pukow and Hsiakwan. The authorities ordered the school closed and measures taken to prevent further uprisings. Their attempt at occupying the school failed owing to the interference of about 300 farmers of the vicinity who organized a school protection corps.

Tao Tse-han, principal of the offending school was subsequently arrested by the police and held on a charge of treason against the Nanking Government. Somewhat of a sensation was caused the day after his arrest by his escape. According to a *Rengo* dispatch, Tao, taking advantage of his friendship with Ku Cheng-lin, commander of the Nanking gendarmerie, was given permission to consult officials of the Ministry of Education and while on his way to the Ministry made his escape. It is believed that he came to Shanghai and is in hiding in the French Concession. In the meantime doubt has been raised as to the loyalty of Cmdr. Ku and an investigation has been ordered.

Feng To Blame

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on April 13 laid a part of the blame for the recent disturbances on to Feng Yu-hsiang. Gen. Feng is said to have remitted large sums of money to the normal school to foment seditious propaganda against the Government. The metropolitan police of Nanking issued an order prohibiting the holding of public meetings or the formation of public organizations without special authorization and the police authorities were instructed to take extra precautionary measures to prevent radical students and laborers from creating trouble.

Investigations into the disturbances by the Government authorities revealed that the demonstrations did not meet with the approval of the students of the better-known universities in Nanking. The demonstrators were almost entirely from the smaller schools. The student association of the Central University, a Government school, informed the authorities that only one of its students had participated.

Demonstrations planned by students and workers in the Shanghai foreign concessions and Chinese territory for the first of the week failed to materialize to any great extent following the arrests made during the agitation of April 8 and 9. In a few instances handbills denouncing the Nanking Government and "imperialists" were scattered in various parts of the concessions while the police in Chinese territory arrested a few suspects, but for the most part the activities of the demonstrators were kept within bounds.

Various causes for the change in heart of the radicals are set forth by the authorities. Some reports say that the rains were the chief factor, others that the vigilance of the police was the main cause, but probably the greatest deterrent was the action of the Shanghai District Court in handing over to the Chinese authorities the 17 students arrested in the International Settlement and the nine arrested in the French Concession following the disturbances of April 8 and 9.

To Be Tried in Higher Courts

This was done in accordance with the decision of the National Government to treat those persons as counter-revolutionists who participate in political or anti-Government demonstrations and try them only in the higher courts. In order to fix procedure it was decided that the recently revised act providing for a jury trial in counter-revolutionary cases shall be applied. For the most part this jury system follows the lines of Anglo-Saxon courts with a few innovations made to suit the Chinese judicial system. It provides for six jurors to be elected from the Kuomintang party at the place where the trial is held. Government officials, illiterates and persons below 25 years are exempted. The jurors are allowed to return one of three verdicts: "guilty," "not guilty" and "the suspicion cannot be proved." Another article provides that "when the verdict is clearly in contradiction to the evidence produced, the presiding judge may decide to transfer the case to another jury for retrial." In all there are 28 articles dealing with the selection of the jury, procedure under the system, appeals, etc.

Another factor in settling the demonstrators to some extent probably was the raid on the Chinan Middle School, Markham Road, following the Nanking Road riots of April 8 and 9. During the search the authorities found several copies of anti-Kuomintang and pro-Communist handbills and two students were arrested.

The radicals claim that their next big outbreak will be on Labor Day, May 1, and plans are being laid for general observance of the day by student and labor organizations. They are demanding a full holiday from the managements of various Chinese firms and declare that they will call a general meeting of workers at the Recreation Ground, West Gate. Both Shanghai and Nanking will be well policed during the day, it is announced.

According to a *Kuo Wen* dispatch from Nanking on April 14, the Metropolitan Educational Reorganization Commission is said to have petitioned the Ministry of Education to issue an order abolishing all school Young Men's Christian Associations. This action is, it is believed, taken in connection with a film screened in the Nanking University Y. M. C. A. recently, which is considered an insult to the Nation.

Dollar Steamship Line to Build Two 21-Knot Liners

Announcement was made recently that the Dollar Steamship Lines on October 26 signed a contract for two new 21 knot boats to be built at Newport News, Va. The first of the new boats is to be ready August 1931, and the second two months, later. The new ships will be 653 feet long, with a beam of 81 feet and a depth of 52 feet. They will have a displacement of 31,000 tons. Gross tonnage will be 23,000 and their deadweight tonnage is to be 15,000. The general cargo capacity of each will be 632,000 cubic feet. In addition, the ships will be equipped with refrigerator machinery and fifteen compartments capable of carrying 1,672 measurement tons of perishable goods. They will also have facilities for taking care of approximately 1,200 tons of wood or cocoanut oil. Both ships will be twin-screw driven. Each steamer is to have accommodations for 320 first-class passengers. In addition there will be 135 special class accommodations. Approximately 800 steerage passengers can be carried.

Announcement was also made during the week that a loan of G$1,000,000 had been made by the U. S. Shipping Board to the Dollar Steamship Co. The money is to be used for reconditioning the *President Fillmore* and improving the *President Johnson*. Repayment by the Dollar Line is to be made, according to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington April 9, in five annual installments.

Three C. I. M. Missionaries Captured in Kiangsi

Details were received in Shanghai during the week of the kidnapping of Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and Miss Gemmel of the China Inland Mission at Yuanchow, Kiangsu province, March 23 by brigands who are described as "Reds." Missionaries in that neighborhood had received warning of the coimng of the brigands and most of them had left. The three above-mentioned, however, decided to turn back as they believed the coming of the brigands to be only rumors. They were captured by the brigands promptly on their arrival. The latest news from the brigands' camp is that the captives are being well treated and that they are being held for ransom.

New French Firm Opens Headquarters in Harbin

The firm of Joseph Lourie and Company, a French stock company, has opened an office in Harbin which will serve as Far Eastern headquarters. The firm will conduct an extensive import and export business, specializing in metals, sugar, tea, coffee, heavy and fine chemicals, print paper, leather products, etc. According to the announcement which appeared in the Harbin newspapers, the firm has offices in New York, Paris, Moscow and Kobe, Japan. The chief proprietor and manager is Joseph Lourie.

The Lowly Mongolian Dog Becomes a Fur-Bearing Animal

BY E. U. BARUNG

The dog skin business was first introduced in Barga in 1925, when the Hailar branch of a big foreign firm began to purchase the skins. The price at the beginning was $3.00 local currency (about G. $1.00) per skin, against $30 at present time. Although a very low price, especially if compared to that of 1928 when it reached $45 per skin, it was considered a fortune by those who happened to have possession of a few skins. But such possessors were very scarce at that time. Prior to the introduction of the dog skin business the tribesmen of Barga had used the skins as substitutes for felt rugs in yurts, or tents. This, however, was practised among the poorest only. The rich Mongols who had felt rugs in plenty and derived a good income from hides and sheepskins did not think dog skins worth collecting and using in any way.

A group of professional Russian and Mongolian hunters in the Barga District.

Therefore, the dogskin craze caught the population of Barga by surprise. Those of the Chinese and Russians who had dog skins on hand disposed of them right away. And even the Mongols in spite of their belief that it is a sin to kill or sell a dog could not stand the temptation when the price became 25 silver dollars per skin. Many of them sold their dogs. At Hailar there were usually a great number of ownerless dogs, a nuisance in the town; they disappeared as soon as the buying began. They were caught —nobody knows by whom, —killed, skinned and the skins sold. There appeared numerous buyers who demanded more and more skins. The numerous hawkers trading all over Barga scoured the country for dogskins; but there were few, and the prices gradually went up.

Five years have now elapsed. The dog skin continues one of the prominent exports in Barga. The total amount of dogskins exported from Hailar, Manchuli and other centers of Barga reaches approximately 10,000 skins a year. The pure Mongolian dogskin seems to be most appreciated by traders abroad and has been always in good demand. And it is good skin. The best of them are of a large size and having rich black hair with luxuriant undergrowth, hence are often confused with bearskins by the inexperienced.

The business is far from being fully developed, but obviously its future will depend upon the conditions in foreign markets and upon the enterprising spirit of the local traders. It is, therefore, difficult to fortell the future of the business.

The steady demand and high prices for dog skins led one enterprising dealer to start in 1928 a dog breeding farm at Hailar quite a new business of its kind in the Barga Distrid. There were about 150 dogs at the farm. But on account of the lack of capital and considerably high taxes charged by the Chinese authorities the enterprise was very slow in development. The turbulent situation in Barga in the summer of 1928 affected adversely the farm, as there was almost no possibility to obtain dogs of pure Mongolian breed. And the conflict last year put an end to the farm.

This year although there is almost no demand on the part of American traders, formerly chief buyers of the skin, the prices during the current skin season reached the sum of $30—$35 local currency per skin, there being a demand on the part of the European importers of the skin.

Hailar, April 11, 1930.

A consignment of Mongolian dog-skins, recently brought into Hailar from the interior of the Barga District and awaiting shipment to the United States. Some of these skins bring as much as $30 to $45 in Harbin currency.

Lectureship at Frankfort to Honor Dr. Richard Wilhelm

In accordance with a recent resolution of the State Council at Nanking the Executive Yuan has issued an order to the Ministry of Education instructing that an annual sum of $5,000 be remitted through the Chinese Legation at Berlin to the University of Frankfort, Germany, for the foundation of a Lectureship in Chinese in memory of the late Dr. Richard Wilhelm, Dean of the College for Chinese Studies of the University and a well-known authority on Chinese culture.

Chinese Consulates to be Opened in Chicago and New Orleans

The Chinese Legation in Washington, D. C. recently announced that Chinese Consulates are to be opened at Chicago and New Orleans in May. Chicago will have the only Chinese Consulate in the northern part of the United States between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. The New Orleans Consulate is to assist in handling matters relative to Cuba, where Japan has also recently opened a consulate.

Changing Cotton Textile Trade of China

BY J. C. HUSTON

(U. S. Consul, Shanghai in Commerce Reports, March 3.)

THE year 1929 proved very satisfactory to the Chinese cotton-spinning mills and was one of the most prosperous since the war, according to an official of the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association. Consumers' stocks of cotton yarns had become exhausted and demand for cotton yarn began to increase in the last half of 1928 and continued throughout the spring and summer of 1929. Hundreds of orders for cotton yarn were received by the local mills. The anti-Japanese boycott prevented the Japanese cotton-spinning mills in China from getting much of the business in cotton yarns during the first half of 1929, but when the boycott was abandoned, the Japanese mills sent large consignments of yarn into the interior. As a consequence, the market again became overstocked and dominated largely by the Japanese mills, which were said to have profited more in the end than did the Chinese-owned mills.

Another favorable factor in 1929 was the absence of labor disputes. Although labor costs are said to have increased, the large output and better prices realized for manufactured products more than offset the higher labor costs. Profits of the local mills during 1929 have been estimated as ranging from $63,000 to $422,000 per mill.

Production of Cotton Yarn and Cloth

In 1929 China had 120 cotton mills equipped with 3,664,120 spinning spindles, 185,896 twisting spindles, and 29,582 looms, according to statistics published by the China Merchants' Cotton Mills' Association and reprinted in the May 18, 1929, issue of the Chinese Economic Bulletin. These mills employed 241,559 workers and consumed approximately 1,089,333,000 pounds of raw cotton. The annual production of cotton yarn was placed at about 880,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 14,650,000 pieces. (586,000,000 yards) of cotton cloth. The association credited the Chinese-owned mills with a consumption of 659,533,000 pounds of raw cotton and an output of 549,115,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 240,362,000 yards of cloth. The production of all cotton mills in China in 1915 was estimated at 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 yards of cloth.

Growth of Cotton Manufacturing in China

The development of cotton manufacturing in China began with the establishment of a Government owned and operated cotton mill, equipped with modern machinery, in Shanghai. By 1896 China had 12 cotton mills with a total of 417,000 spindles and 2,100 looms, of which 158,000 spindles and 350 looms were foreign-owned. By 1915 China had 31 cotton mills with a total of 1,008,986 spindles and 4,564 looms. During the World War the industry was developed on a large scale and huge amounts of Chinese capital were invested in anticipation of quick returns. A slump occurred in 1921 and another serious crisis was experienced in 1923, resulting in a considerable shrinkage in the ownership of Chinese spindles. Owing to disturbances in the interior, Chinese capitalists have preferred to invest their money in mills in the large treaty ports.

The following table shows the expansion of the industry and the ownership of cotton mills in China:

Number and ownership of cotton mills in China for specified years

Ownership and year	Number of mills	Spinning spindles	Looms
Chinese owned:			
1896	7	259,000	1,750
1915	22	544,010	2,254
1925	69	1,881,822	16,381
1927	73	2,033,588	13,459
1928	74	2,087,506	13,907
Japanese owned:			
1915	3	165,952	886
1925	45	1,326,920	7,205
1927	42	1,302,676	13,981
1928	43	1,397,272	13,981
British owned:			
1915	4	195,056	924
1925	4	205,320	2,348
1927	4	205,320	2,348
1938	3	153,320	1,900
Total:			
1896	12	417,000	2,100
1915	31	1,008,986	4,564
1925	118	3,414,062	25,934
1927	119	3,541,584	29,788
1928	120	3,638,098	29,788

Note.—Foreign-owned mills in 1896 had 158,000 spindles and 350 looms. Data for the ownership for that year by nationalities is not available. In addition to the Chinese, Japanese, and British mills listed for 1915, the total includes 1 Anglo-German mill with 50,768 spindles and 1 German mill with 53,200 spindles and 500 looms. Figures for 1915 are reprinted from the February, 1926, issue of the Chinese Economic Monthly. Data for 1927 and 1928 were prepared in the office of a Shanghai cotton merchant.

Cotton Manufacturing Centers in Shanghai

Shanghai is the principal center of cotton manufacturing in China. Of the 120 cotton mills in China in 1928, fully one-third of the Chinese-owned mills, over 30 of the Japanese-owned, and all 3 of the British-owned were located in Shanghai. The remainder of the Chinese and Japanese owned mills are in Kiangsu, Chihli, Hupeh, and a few other Provinces. During the past decade the cotton-mill industry in Shanghai has made great strides. The number of mills in Shanghai owned by the members of the Chinese Millowners' Association increased from 12 to 24 and the spindlage from 253,666 to 711,986. During the same period the number of Japanese-owned mills rose from 7 to 30 and spindlage from 263,968 to 948,268.

Complete details are not available for 1929 as to the distribution of cotton mills in China, but the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association of Shanghai published the following statistics regarding the Chinese-owned cotton mills:

Distribution of Chinese-owned cotton mills in 1929 [1]

Location	Number of mills	Spindles, active [2]	Looms, active	Number of operatives	Cotton consumption	Production: Yarn	Production: Cloth
					1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
Greater Shanghai	24	776,388	7,398	50,555	222,641	188,224	99,590
Kiangsu Province	19	433,496	3,426	35,528	128,507	96,739	52,391
Hopei Province	9	282,460	1,860	21,628	91,104	77,857	38,572
Hupeh Province	5	262,096	2,878	24,184	127,573	99,924	45,848
Honan Province	4	107,280	200	6,750	26,439	21,860	1,235
Chekiang Province	3	58,120	225	3,030	14,667	12,000	—
Shantung Province	2	58,000	—	5,400	17,467	23,840	—
Anhwei Province	1	15,200	—	1,114	3,241	2,700	—
Hunan Province	1	40,000	200	2,350	13,333	11,200	—
Shansi Province	2	19,648	—	1,451	1,880	4,443	—
Liaoning Province	1	20,480	200	2,237	7,081	5,728	2,726
Kiangsi Province	1	25,360	300	1,071	5,600	4,600	—
Shensi Province	1	15,000	—	—	—	—	—
Total	73	2,113,528	16,787	155,298	659,533	549,115	240,362

[1] Source: Chinese Economic Bulletin, Oct. 12 1929, pp. 189-190.

[2] In addition to the spinning spindles enumerated in the table, the mills had 68,352 twisting spindles, of which 43,108 were in Greater Shanghai, 7,500 in Shantung, 7,290 in Hopei, 6,320 in Kiangsu, 3,240 in Hupei, and 888 in Liaoning Province.

Factors Favoring Growth of Cotton Industry in China

The vast majority of China's population of more than 400,000,00 wear clothing made of cotton. The proverbial long blue gown is still the predominating national costume. The country, therefore, offers one of the largest home markets in the world for cotton goods.

China ranks third among world cotton producers, with a crop one-sixth to one-seventh of that of the United States. The native cotton has a short staple suitable for spinning counts up to 20s and these yarns can be used in weaving materials such as sheetings and drill. About two-thirds of the cotton consumed by the Chinese cotton mills is grown locally. The domestic supply is supplemented by imports from British India and the United States.

China's huge population furnishes an ample supply of labor, which, with proper training and direction, is reasonably efficient and any difference in skill between Chinese and Western labor is compensated by the longer hours and lower wage scales prevailing in China. The Government authorities are attempting to guide the labor-union movement in Shanghai through the Social Affairs Bureau and this policy has resulted in a conservative course of action in labor matters.

The three factors favoring the development of cotton manufacture in China may be summed up as follows: An extensive home market for cotton goods; a good supply of raw material; and cheap labor.

China's 1913 and 1928 Imports of Raw Cotton Compared

In 1928 China imported 257,772,000 pounds of raw cotton, valued at $48,670,000, compared with 18,382,400 pounds, with a value of $2,254,000, in 1913. The bulk of this cotton enters through the port of Shanghai, which was credited with 212,784,000 pounds in 1928 and 18,285,000 in 1913. Of the 1928 imports through Shanghai, 136,922,000 pounds were classed as Indian and 75,315,000 as American, compared with 10,756,000 and 3,508,000, respectively, in 1913. Official Chinese foreign-trade returns for 1928 show 130,890,000 pounds of cotton imported from British India, 65,231,000 from the United States, and 59,698,000 from Japan. Generally, receipts from Japan consist of about equal quantities of American and Indian cotton.

Chinese cotton mills in China are spinning finer yarns each year, and the average was brought up from 16s in 1927 to about 20s in 1928, according to the report on the Japanese and Chinese cotton industry, prepared by Mr. Arno S. Pearse, general secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester, England. Several mills are spinning small quantities of 60s, but quite a number are engaged on 40s.

American cotton, which has a longer staple than Chinese varieties, is in demand by Chinese cotton mills, for mixing with the local staple in the production of the finer counts. The importation of American cotton, however, is still largely dependent upon price. In 1929 the United States shipped 233,066 bales of raw cotton (except linters), valued at $23,149,000, to China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung, compared with 170,333 bales, worth $17,743,000, in 1928. The increase in 1929 is probably attributable to inadequate supplies of local cotton.

Present and Pre-War Imports of Cotton Yarns

With the expansion of the domestic cotton-spinning industry, Chinese imports of cotton yarn have been reduced tremendously and an export trade of considerable importance has been developed.

In 1913 China imported 358,048,000 pounds of cotton yarn, valued at $52,167,000. Japan was credited directly with about 44 per cent of the value of these yarn imports, British India with 25 per cent, and Hong Kong with 26 per cent. Receipts from Hong Kong, however, represented transshipments from India and, to a much smaller extent, from Great Britain. In 1928 Chinese imports of cotton yarns comprised 34,067,000 pounds of unbleached or gray yarns and 3,973,000 of other yarns, with values of $9,750,000 and $2,109,000, respectively—a total of 38,040,000 pounds and $11,859,000. Japan's share in the 1928 yarn import consisted of 8,138,000 pounds of gray and 3,677,000 pounds of other yarns while Hong Kong was credited with 21,646,000 pounds of gray and 133,000 of other yarns, and British India with 3,531,000 pounds of gray and 4,000 of other yarns. Direct importation from Great Britain was negligible and British official export statistics show shipments totaling only 1,725,000 pounds in 1928 to China and Hong Kong. It may be assumed, accordingly, that the bulk of the imports from Hong Kong was of Indian origin.

Exports of Cotton Yarn Spun in Chinese Mills

In 1915 exports of cotton yarn spun in Chinese mills amounted to 2,688,000 pounds. In 1928 such exports totaled 46,643,000 pounds, valued at 21,590,000 haikwan taels ($15,329,000), of which all but 5,600 pounds and $2,000 represented shipments of gray yarns. The principal markets in 1928 and the quantity exported to each were as follows: Hong Kong, 29,089,000 pounds; British India, 9,358,000; and the Netherland East Indies, 3,435,000.

Shifts in Sources of Piece-Goods Imports

Chinese imports of cotton piece goods had an average annual value of about 92,000,000 haikwan taels in the four years 1910 to 1913, inclusive, and of 154,000,000 taels during 1925 to 1928, inclusive. Converted at the average exchange rate of the haikwan tael for each year, the average annual values amounted to approximately $64,155,000 for 1910 to 1913 and to $115,912,000 for 1925 to 1928. The value of imports of cotton piece goods increased from $88,406,000 in 1927 to $117,002,000 in 1928, not because of any extraordinary demand for cotton cloth but owing to a desire to accumulate stocks before the increased duties became effective February 1, 1929.

Japan has supplanted Great Britain as the principal source of China's piece-goods imports. Of $82,464,000 worth of cotton piece goods imported in 1913. Great Britain supplied about 53 per cent; Japan, 20; Hong Kong, 9; and the United States, 8. Of the imports valued at $117,002,000 in 1928, Japan's share was 61 per cent; Great Britain's, 21; Hong Kong's, 7; and the United States, about 0.15. About two-thirds of the imports from Hong Kong are said to be of British origin.

Official British export figures show that British shipments of cotton piece goods to China and Hong Kong declined from a total of 716,532,000 yards in 1913 to 186,521,000 square yards in 1928 and increased slightly to 188,314,000 square yards in 1929. The quantity exported from Japan to China was not shown in the official statistics for 1913, but Japan shipped 654,422,000 square yards of cotton cloth to China in 1928 and 528,224,000 square yards in the first nine months of 1929. In 1913 the United States exported 80,462,000 yards of cotton cloth to China, and in 1928 only 1,321,000 square yards.

Japan dominates the Chinese trade in imported piece goods in the cheaper grades but Great Britain has managed to retain a considerable portion of the business in the better lines. The Japanese success in the Chinese market is attributed to lower prices, Japan's proximity to China, efficient merchandising and selling organizations, close attention to Chinese preferences, and an understanding of Chinese business methods.

Terms of Provisional Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement

Considerable secrecy has so far been observed concerning the terms of the tariff agreement which the representatives of China and Japan recently tentatively agreed on, although hints of its contents were published last week. The Japanese *Rengo* news agency, however, April 13, sent a telegram from Tokyo that the new provisional Agreement contains the following five articles and five protocols:

Art. 1—The complete recognition of China' national tariff autonomy shall be agreed.

Art. 2.—The complete recognition of the most favored nation treatment and an equal treatment with the Chinese.

Art. 3.—Relations between the present provisional agreement and a new Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty that will be concluded in the near future: That Art. 1 and Art. 2, and the reciprocal treatment to some commodities, abolition of the special treatment to the frontier tariff rates and abolition of various transit duties shall constitute a part of the new Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty that will be concluded in the near future.

Art. 4.—That the English text shall prevail, whenever any controversies may arise regarding the explanation of the original text done in Japanese as well as Chinese.

Art. 5.—That the agreement shall become effective after ten days after the ratification.

Protocol 1.—That the present tariff rates for some commodities selected in the provisional Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement shall remain unchanged for three years as from the enforcement of the agreement.

Protocol 2.—The frontier Customs tariff between Korea and Manchuria shall be abolished after four months after the enforcement of the agreement.

Protocol 3.—That the Japanese government depends upon the declaration of the Nanking Government that various transit duties be abolished as from October 10, 1930.

Protocol 4.—Questions regarding the adjustment of China's loans to Japan.

Protocol 5.—Table of reciprocal commodities.

Spanish Fathers Buy Large Property in Avenue Joffre

The extensive grounds and house at 957 Avenue Joffre, formerly belonging to E. C. Gill, were sold recently to the Spanish Augustinian Procuration, who paid Tls. 358,000. for the grounds, house and furniture. The lot covers an area of approximately 23 mow. The Spanish Fathers have made the purchase as an investment. The house has been let on a short lease to Fuad Bey, the new Turkish Minister, who will establish his headquarters there, and there have been rumors that the Turkish Embassy will be established there permanently.

Count Sforza's Recollections of Yuan Shi-kai*

I was the last but one representative of a Great Power to present my credentials to the Imperial Court. A piece of good fortune for anyone with any sense of history, to have watched the last years of the Ching Empire: it was a plastic vision of what the decadence of the Roman Empire must have been: the pages of Gibbon I had read as a youth were coming back to my mind as a living thing. All the rites observed through sheer force of habit, but no faith left in the hearts; a splendor of ceremonial and pageantry round the Emperor, but—if only one looked below the surface—mere theatrical scenery, disorder, weariness; imperial decrees couched in majestic and imperative formulae, humble lip service from the subjects; and thereupon, each one immediately doing as he pleased.

Beyond the Empire, beyond the laws, what remnant of strength was left lay in the Confucian construction of the family and—through the Five Relations—of the whole of social life.

Three factors led to the disruption of the Imperial framework—this first blow at the Confucian Five Relations—and to the foundation of the Republic. One was a periodical phenomenon: the traditional antithesis between North and South which, in the millenary history of China, brought, every two or three centuries, into the annals of the Empire, an interregnum of anarchy closed each time by the brigand or the general strong enough to found a new dynasty. The other factor of disruption was new: the discontent of the thousands of returned students, back from Europe or the United States, convinced they knew better than all the old mandarins, but left by them to mark time in the antechambers of their *yamens*.

The third factor was—Yuan Shi-kai.

Now that everything has crumbled to pieces that he tried to do, it is the fashion to treat Yuan Shi-kai as a vulgar fraud. By charging him, historians believe they are giving a proof of their fairness towards Young China and that they shall not risk being marked out as biassed in favor of the past when they criticize Yuan's adversary, Sun Yat-sen, and his devotees.

As for me, who saw Yuan at work, and who cannot bring myself to rate a man on success, Yuan remains one of the toughest personalities I have ever met with,—in the East of course.

Yuan Shi-kai was born in the old central province of Honan, in 1859, of a family that had long distinguished itself in the service of the State. Early in life, after qualifying for a Bachelor degree, Yuan scandalised the family friends by adopting the, then, despised military profession. After some unlucky soldiering in Korea, where he had become Imperial Resident, he went back to China, and the famous Chihli viceroy, Li Hung-chang, entrusted him with the command of a new force of 5,000 men, to be trained, as an experiment, on Western lines, at a camp near Tientsin, old Li's residence. This was the beginning of China's modern armies, that have proved such a scourge to the life of the country.

Yuan's Military Forces

The fame of Yuan's military forces became an all important factor in the *coup d'etat* of 1898, when the unfortunate Emperor Kuang Hsu planned to westernize China. Yuan was in the reformers' plot, but at the last moment, afraid of the Empress Dowager, he failed the Emperor. The old Buddha, as all China used to call the famous Empress, resumed power and made Kuang Hsu practically a prisoner in the Imperial Palace. One of the reformers, whom I have known well as an exile, Kang Yu-wei, has always maintained to me that Yuan not only failed to assist the Emperor but betrayed him. Certainly the Emperor's brothers and family held that opinon and acted upon it when, after the death of Tzu-hsi, the terrible old Buddha, the first opportunity was seized by the newly appointed Regent, Kuang-hsu's brother, to strip Yuan of all his offices and to drive him ignominiously into retirement.

But no one reproached him with this episode of his life in practical and sceptical China (the "reformers" had all fled from the country for their lives) and when, on her return to Peking after the Boxer troubles, Tzu-hsi appointed him Viceroy of Chihli, the appointment was welcomed by Chinese and foreigners alike as the best guarantee for the restoration of stability and progress. In this office he succeeded in setting an example to the whole Empire in the matter of progressive administration. In September 1907 he went to Peking as the head of the Wai-wu-pu (Foreign Office): his independence, fair dealing, and willingness to accept responsibilities, were new features in Chinese public life. If at the death of the Old Buddha, he was dismissed by the Regent, it was because the latter felt that his duty was to avenge his unhappy imperial brother who had died in the gilded prison of the Forbidden City.

Supreme reasons of state decided, however, the Regent to invite Yuan to resume office again; it was when the revolution broke out at Wuchang in October 1911.

In Yuan Shi-kai's mind the idea that the days of the Manchu dynasty were henceforth counted was probably associated with a desire for revenge and the feeling that he would never be safe with the brother of the man he had betrayed. At bottom, what he never forgave the Regent was his own treason of 1908; it is frequently like that, with men.

Being in Peking at the time as Italian Minister, I soon found out the secret thoughts of Yuan. One evening he sent word that he wished to see me as soon as possible; I went to him on the following day; he spoke of matters for which he needed the approval of the Diplomatic Corps and asked for my support of his views at our next meeting; then, the conversation seemed to wander off into generalities, and, after a few other questions of things Italian:—But what was (and I soon felt that the essential part of the conversation was coming) that famous Italian law which he had heard spoken of as a masterpiece of wisdom, by which Italy had made a Sovereign of the Pope at the very moment she was dispossessing him, and through which it had been possible for two Sovereigns to live together in the same capital? And how had the world taken this compromise?

The Law of Guarantees

I explained at length to him, as far as was possible with a Chinese, the subtleties of the Law of Guarantees, and never had I seen him so intent.

On the 12th of February 1912, Yuan had the young Empress Dowager, Lung Yu, sign, on behalf of the Child Emperor, the following decree:

> ".... Now the inhabitants of the whole Empire are in favor of the Republic. The Southern provinces were the first to plead for its establishment, and the generals of the North followed suit.
>
> "How could we be so hardened as to keep our rank, the rank of a single family, in the face of the wishes of four hundred million inhabitants?
>
> "In agreement with the Emperor, we entrust the people with sovereign power and proclaim the Republic to satisfy the people.
>
> "We grant Yuan Shi-kai full power to form a Republican Government in conjunction with the revolutionary army.
>
> "Respect to this."

It was the first time in history that a Republic was founded by Imperial Decree.

Other decrees followed maintaining to the Emperor and his family their titles, but as heraldic titles, allowing them the use of the Imperial Palace, etc.

A few months later, Yuan was officially elected President of the Chinese Republic.

If his betrayal of Emperor Kuang Hsu in 1898 was worse than a crime, a blunder (because reform coming from a legitimate Sovereign might have been a success in China as it had been in Japan), Yuan's attempts in 1915 and 1916 to have himself proclaimed Emperor can hardly be blamed—except for the fact that they did not succeed.

True that the foreign ministers to China at the time—and especially Sir John Jordan and myself—tried, within our respective limits of influence, to help Yuan,—Yuan, the opportunist—against the "idealists" of Canton and Nanking. All the miseries that befell China after the death of Yuan—and the long tale of miseries still to come—explain why men, yet convinced that everything in the old China was rotten, were satisfied to see a prosaic reality come to pass; a reality which, after all, contained, as well

(Continued on page 296)

* A new book from Count Sforza, "Makers Of Modern Europe" is to appear this spring in New York and London, (Bobbs Merrill, publishers). Count Sforza, now leader of the Liberal party in Italy, and the first among Italian statesmen to openly declare his complete opposition against Fascism and Mussolini, was Italian Minister to China when still very young, from 1911 to 1915. His book contains some chapters giving new facts and ideas about China. With the publisher's permission we reproduce a few interesting pages about Yuan Shi-kai.

The Chinese Industrial Machinery Market

BY I. J. COCHRANE

(U. S. Commerce Reports March 3)

SALES of industrial machinery in China were somewhat slow in 1929. The political situation was disturbed, and conditions in general continued unsatisfactory for the establishment of new industrial enterprises or the expansion of existing plants, although among other things the cotton mills proved good buyers of replacements, and considerable material was sold to the railroads, especially in Manchuria.

Trend of Trade in Recent Years

In 1928, the last year for which a yardstick is available in the form of import figures with which definitely to measure the trade, imports of industrial machinery to China were valued at some $12,428,000. This amount represented a slight recovery from the steady downward trend of the previous six years, but was far below the level reached in the years 1923 to 1925, inclusive, and was less than a third of the record imports of 1922, which amounted to over $41,387,000. However, despite the decline of the past few years, sales of foreign industrial machinery to China have expanded greatly since the war, and from 1922 to 1928 averaged $18,731,000 annually as compared with $4,434,000, in the period 1910 to 1915, inclusive.

United Kingdom's Share Declining—Other Suppliers

Among the chief suppliers of industrial machinery for the Chinese market, the United Kingdom for years maintained the lead, but its proportion of the total business, with a few fluctuations, has been steadily declining. In 1928 this proportion totaled 29 per cent, which, though slightly higher than that reached in 1926, was less than for any other in recent business history.

On the other hand Japan's sales to China during the past several years have in general been steadily increasing, reaching 29 per cent of the total Chinese imports in 1927, and about 22 per cent in 1928.

In the pre-war years of 1910 to 1914, inclusive, Germany supplied an annual average of 17.6 per cent of China's machinery imports, but this business was interrupted by the war. Strenuous efforts to reestablish the German trade had succeeded in raising it to 17 per cent in 1924, but it had fallen again to 12.5 per cent in 1928.

Imports from United States and Canada Gain

Since machinery shipped to China from the United States often goes via a Canadian port and thus appears in the Chinese import returns as originating in Canada, it is felt that the general picture of this trade is distorted less by combining the returns for the United States and Canada than by presenting the figures for each country separately. These figures show that the proportion of China's trade enjoyed by the United States and Canada combined in 1928 was considerably above the pre-war years and exceeded in greater or less degree the levels reached in any year since the war, besides representing a sharp increase over the proportion of Chinese business secured the previous year.

Imports from Principal Sources Compared

The following table shows the imports into China of different classes of machinery from the leading suppliers during 1928, with totals for the two preceding years. Trends are illustrated on the accompanying chart.

Imports of industrial machinery into China during 1928
(In haikwan taels)

Items	U.S. and Canada	Germany	United Kingdom	Japan	Others	Total
Machine tools..	122,375	125,305	83,021	109,530	15,234	455,465
Machinery propelling (as boilers, turbines)	542,449	233,294	1,191,917	194,671	456,769	2,619,100
Machinery, pumps, and pumping ...	217,407	37,473	297,020	162,935	82,945	797,780
Textile machinery	423,116	179,239	1,937,165	1,520,210	111,103	4,170,780
Brewing, distilling and sugar refining.....	50,122	21,704	—	830	27,789	100,445
Other kinds and parts ...	2,905,860	1,577,175	1,565,966	1,884,321	1,427,269	9,360,591
Total	4,261,329	2,174,190	5,075,089	3,872,497	2,121,109	17,504,214
Total, 1927	2,472,074	1,682,844	5,178,070	4,318,457	2,324,571	16,476,016
Total, 1926	3,221,072	2,162,361	4,417,938	3,810,196	1,792,376	15,403,943

1 The haikwan tael averaged about $0.71 in 1928, $0.69 in 1927, and $0.76 in 1926.

The trade of all the principal suppliers has been fluctuating. Shipments from Germany, the United States, and Canada, to China dropped rather rapidly in 1927 under 1926, but recovered substantially in 1928. On the other hand, sales made by both the United Kingdom and Japan in 1927 considerably exceeded those for 1926, but fell off again in 1928, although in the case of the United Kingdom the variation was comparatively slight.

Textile Machinery Most Important—Other Lines

Among the principal classes of machinery in which China buys abroad, textile machinery is by far the most important, imports equaling nearly 4,200,000 haikwan taels in 1928, or about 24 per cent of the total. This total represented a substantial gain over 1927 and was slightly higher than the amount imported in 1926. The United Kingdom has long been China's principal supplier of textile machinery, and in 1928 furnished over 46 per cent of the total. Of late years, however, Japan's business in this line has been steadily increasing, and in 1928 that country supplied more than 36 per cent of China's requirements.

In the machine tool line, China's business during 1928 was fairly well divided. Imports from Germany showed a slight margin over those from the United States, but exceeded those from Japan by only about 15,800 taels, and those from the United Kingdom by about 42,000 taels. In the power generating field the United Kingdom had a substantial lead, furnishing nearly half of the total imports, while the United States sold 21 per cent, and the remainder came from Germany and some of the small suppliers.

China's purchases of power pumping equipment have been growing during the past few years and in 1928 exceeded those for the previous year by 44 per cent. The greater proportion of this equipment was supplied by the United Kingdom and in lesser measure by Japan. In the same year imports of brewing, distilling and sugar refinery machinery took a sharp upward turn, although the volume was comparatively small. The United States secured approximately half of this business, the remainder being obtained by Germany and some of the small suppliers.

Equitable and Chase National Union Forms World's Largest Bank

The merger of the Equitable Trust Company, the Chase National Bank, and the Interstate Trust, all of New York, which was consummated early in March, has brought into existence the world's largest bank with combined resources of more than G. $2,800,000,000 with deposits of more than two billion dollars. According to a tabulation which appeared in *Time Magazine* on March 17, the world's largest banks are as follows:

	Resources	Deposits
National City Bank, N. Y.....	G. $2,206,241,000	G. $1,649,554,000
Midland Bank, London	2,169,212,000	1,833,038,000
Lloyd's Bank, London	2,098,134,000	1,711,104,000
Guaranty Trust, N. Y.....	2,017,119,000	1,309,290,000
Barclay's Bank, London	1,876,035,000	1,641,979,000
Chase National Bank, N. Y.....	1,714,829,000	1,248,218,000
Westminster Bank, London	1,618,395,000	1,387,590,000
National Provincial Bank, London.....	1,492,376,000	1,321,218,000
Deutsche-Disconto, Berlin	1,326,697,000	1,142,566,000
Cont.-Illinois, Chicago	1,176,603,000	878,793,000
Bank of Italy, San Francisco.....	1,055,113,000	893,893,000
Equitable Trust Co., N. Y.....	1,013,971,000	765,345,000
Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal	1,001,443,000	772,088,000

The Equitable Trust Co. has has three branches in China—at Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin. The Chase National Bank is the owner of the American Express Co. which has branches in Shanghai and elsewhere in the Far East.

London Arms Conference and The "Red Napoleon"*

PRESS dispatches during recent days have been concerned with the success of the London naval limitation conference. A three power agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Japan, preventing competitive naval building for some years and bringing about the scrapping of some two or three out of date warships by each of the three powers is reported as the concrete result of the parley. Enthusiastic approval of the conference achievements has come from high official quarters of Great Britain and the United States. Not much along this line from Tokyo has been reported in the press from Japan.

World public opinion seems to be pulling for reduced armament, curtailed expenditures and more faith in our fellow man. Worthy ideals and approved by sound thinking persons! However, fears are felt in big-navy quarters all over the world and among others of a similiarly cautious nature that blindly made and hasty moves toward severe arms reductions can but result in disaster. Critics of the London meeting maintain reduction agreements entered into there border on the "blind and hasty."

Americans of the view that the nation which has a navy to amply protect its interests throughout the world is the one which is going to enjoy peace and prosperity are active. The Big Navy League has issued many pamphlets in support of a navy ample to protect the worldwide commercial interests of the United States. Their reasoning is difficult to disprove. Scores of other groups view the continued disarmament drive with questioning minds.

One of these latter groups, name and address unannounced, has come along with an anti-disarmament propaganda which is indeed fascinating even if it may be accused of being a bit overdrawn. This drivel comes in the form of a volume by Floyd Gibbons, called THE RED NAPOLEON. Floyd Gibbons is an internationally known newspaper correspondent and of more recent years an author and short story writer of no mean abilities. His newspaper work has been primarily in the interests of the *Chicago Tribune*. During the world war he was all over the allied lines and lost an eye before the armistice was signed.

Imagination Run Riot

Gibbons is an advocate of sufficient armament on the part of the United States that there will be no question of that country being able to look after itself wherever it has interests at stake. In his *Red Napoleon* Gibbons in as thrilling and fantastic a manner as might be conceived allows his imagination to run riot and the result is a vivid portrayal of the next world world war. And the battle is not confined to the Occident. It is a life and death struggle of a yellow East turned red against a capitalistic West.

The starting point is eastern European Russia and the time is 1932. Karakhan of Kazan, a youth of mixed parentage is revealed as the budding Red Napoleon. Things move fast. Karakhan is imbued with but one all-powerful aim: to make all races into one. He knows no such thing as whites, blacks, yellow men and the like. The Human Race is his creed and he sets out to "conquer and breed" and make of the world's diversified humans one human specie.

Karakhan is a military genius. With amazing rapidity he moulds a Red military machine composed of Asiatic Russians which knows no equal. He bring everything from the shores of the Western Pacific to the eastern border of Russia under his control, mobilizes his almost unlimited manpower and gets ready to start his drive into Europe. With a hard-smashing military machine and a propaganda almost more powerful than his armed men Karakhan starts his machine rolling over Europe. European nations fall before him with little resistance, their curtailed military organiztions helpless before the Red marching hosts and their propaganda, active from within. Italy makes a flashy resistance but "Napoleon" inflicts a crushing military blow, converts the Italian proletariat to his banner, Mussolini with a thousand pound aerial bomb, imprisons the Pope and turns his attention to Western Europe. France, Germany and the lesser nations of the continent prove easy victims. The Red hosts render Great Britain helpless almost without firing a shot by converting the British navy to the Red banner. The British king is forced to flee to the United States for safety, as do many other lesser lights of European royalty.

In the meantime Karakhan has not been idle in the western Pacific. Japan goes Red with less effort than Great Britain and the Nipponese Imperial Navy hoists the Red Banner. The Imperial family escapes by airplane to Yokohama, boards an American commercial ship and makes good their escape to the United States. Emperor Hirohito takes up his residence in Washington.

In less than two years the apostles of one race conquers everything but the north and south American continents. Karakhan has command of the sea with an unrivalled fleet made up from units stolen from defeated powers. His air fleets number legion and with millions of hard fighting soldiers of a yellow tinge he turns his attention to the United States, the last remaining citadel of capitalism and the white man's superiority in world affairs. South America passes to the Red chieftain with practically no effort. He has command of the seas, sends a few warships to occupy the forts of the south American nations and they are in his hands.

With the Japanese Red Navy Karakhan lands troops, under a Japanese General's command, on the Pacific coast of Mexico and starts for the United States. At the same time he pours a fleet into Puget Sound and lands forces in the American Northwest without much opposition. Puget Sound is revealed to be equipped with a collection of out of date coast armaments which can't take a sight on an airplane overhead. It is through the air Karakhan blasts these relics from their concrete nests.

A third entry on to the North American continent is via the Saint Lawrence River Valley. Canada can do little against this combined force of soldiers, airplanes and limitless armed ships, backed up by a transport service capable of landing supplies for his fighting legions.

From these three entries the conquest of America is begun. The United States with practically no army and small equipment is helpless. Millions of men are called to arms, only to find that but 20 per cent of them can be supplied with rifles and uniform. The remainder spend their time in training camps doing setting-up exercises and drilling with broomsticks.

America to the Rescue

The American navy is concentrated in the Atlantic to meet the threat of the Red armada, made up principally of the red-ized British fleet. The American withdrawal from the Pacific results in Reds from Japan taking the Philippines which Karakhan refers to as "the Philippine incident." The Filipinos prove worthy candidates for the doctrines of the Reds and their motto "The Human Race." Hawaii is also abandoned by United States and Pearl Harbor naval base passes to the Reds of Japan.

Karakhan's land forces move rapidly. The Pacific North-west is laid waste, stiffer opposition is encountered in the South-west but in the Saint Lawrence river region the real damage is done. New England is carved up by the invading armies. Boston is reduced to a shambles by an air-raid and the advance to New York is on. Thousands of poorly trained American soldiers are sacrificed in a fruitless effort to halt the invaders.

New York finally capitulates. Gibbon's description of the aerial raid which beats the sky-scraper section of Manhattan into one gigantic pile of brick, twisted steel and buried humans is realistic. People die in the subways like rats while the tubes under the Hudson into New Jersey are choked with fighting humanity.

The Red Scourge sweeps on. The national government moves to St. Louis. Washington comes in for an air raid and the White House is combed. The nation turns frantic. In the meantime the whole United States fleet has been bottled up in the Gulf of Mexico. Karakhan is certain his conquest of the world is to materialize.

With the invaders on the outskirts of the industrial heart of the nation in Pennsylvania and surrounding states the opposition of the American forces begins to strengthen. Tardily the war producing machinery has begun to function. Airplanes, of which there were few when Karakhan landed on American soil, have begun to appear by the squadron. With opposition stiffening to his landforces Karakhan decides to force his fleet into action and invade the Mexican Gulf. He blows up the Atlantic entrance of the Panama Canal. American air forces come into the picture, manage to take the island of Jamaica, establish a base and with the combined effort of the air legions and the out-numbered American fleet the forces of the United States in the greatest air and naval battle in the history of the world crack the back of the attacking millions.

America saves the world for the white races. Karakhan is sent to Cuba in exile and to die. Gibbons paints a thrilling story. Some have labeled the book 'terrible." Others say "impossible." But that it is having its effect is indicated by the heavy sale.

M. H. J.

*The Red Napoleon, by Floyd Gibbons; a stupendously conceived story of the next war, thrilling and world-wide in its scope; New York, Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith; London, Jonathan Cape, Ltd.

In the Field of National Reconstruction

Would Build Twenty-Four New Ships for C. M. S. N.

Chao Tih-chiao, director-general of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has recommended to the Ministry of Communications the early construction of twenty-four new steamers for the company. According to the proposal, the new ships would include ten for service on the Yangtsze and ten for the coastwise service. The remainder would be 5,000 ton steamers to be placed in service between China and Malaya. Mr. Chao has recommended a bond issue of $20,000,000 to cover construction of the new ships, one-half of which would be used for liquidating the company's present outstanding indebtedness.

Native Products Exhibition Opened at Chinkiang on April 15

More than 300 representatives of various organizations, chiefly members of the Shanghai Native Products Promotion Association assembled at Chinkiang, Kiangsu on April 15 for the opening of the Kiangsu Provincial Native Products Exposition. There was a large collection of agricultural products as well as exhibitions by Chinese manufacturers from Wusih, Soochow and Changchow. The exposition at Chinkiang is similar to exhibitions which were held in Shanghai and Hangchow last year, under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, the purpose being to stimulate the consumption of Chinese products.

Another New Railway in North Manchuria

According to a report from Harbin on April 4, work has started on another new railway which will be known as the Tsitsihar-Keshan line, the length being approximately 204 kilometers. The total construction cost is estimated at $1,200,000 which already has been appropriated by the Heilungkiang provincial government and the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration. In addition to the main line there will be an extension connecting with the Taonan-Angangki line at the Angangki station. Regular passenger and freight service is already being maintained between Angangki and Taianchang, a distance of 127 kilometers with rolling stock borrowed from the Peiping-Liaoning railway. Construction on the new line is expected to be completed before the end of the year.

Plans Considered for Rebuilding of City of Nanking

The first plenary session of the Capital Reconstruction Commission, organized for the purpose of considering plans for the rebuilding of Nanking, was held in Nanking on April 15. The Commission includes Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and members of the State Council, the presidents and vice-presidents of the five executive Yuans, minister of government departments, chairmen of provincial governments, mayors of special municipalities, etc. Those not present sent representatives. A total of fifty-eight proposals dealing with various phases of the Capital reconstruction program received the attention of the Committee, the proposals including plans for a new water-works system, dredging of the Chinhuaiho river, survey of present roads and construction of new roads, construction of municipal park, promotion of industries, general sanitation and public health, inauguration of a street-railway system, issuance of a reconstruction loan.

National Reconstruction Commission Will Dredge Whangpoo

A meeting of representatives of various reconstruction boards held under the auspices of the National Reconstruction Commission in Nanking on April 2, decided to appoint a special standing committee which will investigate the dredging of the Whangpoo River (estuary of Yangtsze upon which Shanghai is located) at the city of Woosung. The special committee which will be entrusted with the task of raising and controlling the funds will be composed of eleven members each from the following organizations: National Reconstruction Commission, River Conservancy Department, Ministry of Finance, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Woosung River Conservancy Committee, Harbor Dredging Bureau, Taihu Conservancy Board, Kiangsu Provincial Reconstruction Commission, Kiangsu Finance Department, Shanghai Special Municipality, and the Special Municipal Harbor Bureau.

It also was resorted that the Yangtsze River Commission has completed its surveys and has recommended the expenditure of $10,000,000 on needed improvements, particularly in Hupeh province.

Japanese Pressing for Rail Connection Between Manchuria and Korea

According to a report issued by the *Kuo Min* news agency on April 9 the Japanese South Manchuria Railway Administration is again pressing the Chinese authorities for the right to complete a number of new railways designed for the purpose of connecting Manchuria and Korea. The new lines mentioned in the report are as follows:

(1) The Antung-Dairen Line: starting from Antung on the Korea- Fengtien border, passing through Tatungkow, and Lungwangmao and terminating at Dairen.

(2) The Chiashan-Fusung Line: connecting Chiashan in Korea and Fusunghsien on the North-Eastern Liaoning Border. The entire zone is rich in forestry.

(3) The Kiangpi-Tunghwa Line: connecting Kiangpi in Korea and Tunghwa in Eastern Liaoning. This zone is rich in mineral resources.

(4) The Chincheng-Yenki Line: connecting Chincheng in Korea and Yenki in Liaoning.

Work Started on Completion of Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

Work was started early in the present month on the completion of the Hangchow-Ningpo section of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, the construction work being started at Hsiaoshan city on the southern bank of the Tse-kiang river. Pending the construction of a steel bridge, a pontoon ferry will be operated across the Tse-kiang river. According to report of the Ministry of Railways, it is hoped the work will be completed during the coming summer.

The Ministry of Communications on April 11 reported that conversations are proceeding for the revision of the contract between the China National Aviation Corporation and the American China Airways Co.

The Japanese Government controlled and operated South Manchuria Railway Company, according to a report issued on April 10, obtained revenues from traffic for the fiscal year ending March 31, amounting to Yen 121,968,-249, the increase over the preceding year being Yen. 3,329,-160. The increase was largely due to the cessation of traffic on the eastern line of the Russian controlled Chinese Eastern Railway due to the trouble between the Chinese and Russians in the summer and fall of 1929.

Two Manchuricans Receive Posts in Nanking

Important changes were made in the personnel of the National Government at a meeting of the State Council in Nanking April 14. A feature of the new appointments is that they include two Manchurians.

Liu Chi-wen, the Mayor of Nanking, was appointed Director of Shanghai Customs. The Minister of Justice, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, was appointed Mayor of Nanking. The former Vice-Minister of Justice, Chu Liu-wu, was appointed acting-Minister of Justice.

Wang Chia-chen, Manchurian nominee, was appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. Chang Ao-hua, the former Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was appointed Vice-Minister of the Interior.

The former acting-Minister of Health, Dr. J. H. Liu, was appointed Minister of Health. Hu Jao-jui, the former Director of the Peking Octroi, another Manchurian nominee, was appointed Vice-Minister of Health.

Wu Te-chen, member of the Central Executive Committee and formerly Provincial Commissioner of Reconstruction at Canton, was appointed Political Vice-Minister of Interior in succession to Fang Hsiang-li, resigned.

Ling Ping-hsun was appointed Procurator of the Procuratorate of the Supreme Court.

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Asia Life Insurance Report for 1929 Shows Good Progress Made

Complete satisfaction was expressed in the progress of the Asia Life Insurance Company during 1929 and a bright outlook for the year 1930 was forecasted by C. V. Starr, president of the company, in a speech before the shareholders at the general meeting held on April 12 at the offices, 17 the Bund.

Mr. Starr said that the company's insurance in force now totals $24,098,486, an increase of $6,830,930, while the assets increased from $1,747,255.84 at the end of 1928 to $2,452,198.94 at the end of 1929. Reserves gained by $493,539.31 and the company's net surplus increased by $54,769.02. Payments to policy holders and beneficiaries during the year amounted to $207,826.24, bringing the total payments since the formation of the company to $776,326.22.

The mortality rate continued favorable, standing at 72 percent of that expected under the American experience tables. The gains helped to increase the company's surplus and provide attractive dividends to policyholders. "This is an important fact," Mr. Starr said, "because it means that knowledge and practice of healthful hygienic living is spreading among the peoples of the Orient." Figures during the nine years of the company's history show that there have been fewer deaths in Shanghai than would be normal in America and the mortality rate throughout the country, with the possible exception of Foochow and Hankow, was particularly favorable. South China also had an exceptional record.

Mortality in the Philippines was above average, but owing to the short existence of the company there the record was not conclusive. French Indo-China was exceptionally favorable, but here again accurate conclusions could not be drawn because the company had been operating there only two years. The year marked the entry of the company into Java, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States and progress was satisfactory and work was being carried on conservatively.

The year marked the withdrawal of the company from the Kingdom of Siam, not because of difficulty in getting a fair share of business or of excessive mortality, but because the law courts of Siam could not be relied on to protect insurance companies from fraudulent claims. The company was forced in one instance to pay a claim notwithstanding inadequate proof of death and within a few months, through the company's own efforts, the "deceased" was handed over to the police. No money was recovered. In another case the company was forced to pay despite testimony that there was no proof of the deceased's death. "Of course it is futile to attempt to operate a life insurance business under a court system which definitely encourages fraudulent claims and your directors did the only thing they could in fairness to their policyholders," Mr. Starr said.

During the year a greater interest in life insurance has shown itself in Shanghai. During the past years of turbulence life insurance has made slow headway as an element in the economic fabric of the country, but interest is now growing, Mr. Starr said. The Asia Life has gained the respect of the community through its steady financial strength as well as by the valuable public service rendered in promoting thrift and developing character and it is hoped that the interest of Chinese business men will continue and result in the formation and growth of representative Chinese companies, properly financed, directed and managed, he said.

Mr. Starr also referred to the establishment of a separate accident and health insurance department under the management of L. D. Gholson, which department had already shown such strength that the directors were contemplating the formation of a separate company for handling casualty insurance. He concluded with the statement that the shareholders may look forward as the years go on to similar progressive increases in business.

Council's Legal Department Now Independent of Police

The *Municipal Gazette*, the official organ of the Shanghai Municipal Council, announces that the Legal Department of the Council has been re-organized as a separate department, directly responsible to the Director-General, instead of being under the Police Department. This new arrangement came into force on April 1 when the Provisional Court became the District Court. The Legal Department has control of the Judicial Police, the Court Police Prosecuting Staff and the Police Staff which records the proceedings in important cases, except as regards discipline, for which these staffs remain under the control of the Police Department.

China's Need for Humor

BY H. BENSON-CURRIE

THE inevitable concomitant of racial pride and national sentiment in a newly awakened country is a too narrow-minded conception of nationalism, and this narrow-mindedness merely tends to cause the reverse than respect for the nation's inhabitants, customs and traditions. Newly awakened countries like China and India are in the course of their struggles along the paths of independence and sovereignty and the greatest task with which they are both confronted to-day is to live down the prejudices, cynicism and erroneous impressions which have been created in the minds of Westerners as the result of too long a contact with the peoples of these two countries.

The exception to which a number of Chinese took to the showing of the Harold Lloyd film "Welcome Danger" in Shanghai is now ancient history, but it may be taken as an instance where protests on behalf of a nation's dignity may be pursued to the point of senselessness.

As far as one may recollect, there were certain scenes in the film decidedly uncomplimentary to the Chinese population of San Francisco, which caused no little embarrassment to a number of Shanghai Chinese. With great vehemence the Shanghai Chinese declared that although their fellow countrymen and women were shown in the film as breakers of all the recognized canons of ethics, these ethical infractions were not characteristic of the conduct of life of all Celestials.

Nor did the matter end with vigorous protestations or volumnious epistolary duels in the correspondence columns of the press. Judgment will shortly be delivered in the now defunct Provisional Court against the proprietors of the cinema where the film was shown, and whatever the decision of the new court may be, the fact that the exhibition of the film resulted in litigation shows the extent to which the nationally conscious Chinese may be moved by unhappy reflections upon their race or their country.

The Value of Humor

When China has emerged from the preliminary stages of national reconstruction, political organization and the cultivation and development of national loyalty, it will learn to place humor far above everything else. An individual who has lost his sense of humor is a very sorry spectacle. His company is no longer sought after because his friends and acquaintances have too many troubles of their own to pay any attention to any melancholy which he may display.

As with individuals and so with nations. The greatest asset that a nation has is the sense of humor of its citizens, and however much other nations may attempt to caricature it in films or in newspaper cartoons, the wise country will find amusement and humor in every foot of the film or in every stroke of the cartoonist's pencil.

Hollywood producers invariably portray gentlemen of the British aristocracy as tailors' dummies with effeminate mannerisms, and monocles always stuck in one of their eyes. The British producer typifies an American as being a person with horn-rimmed spectacles, with a huge hat, and incessently chewing Spearmint. The part usually given to Italians in an American film is that of an organ-grinder; the monkey can always be seen sitting on top of the instrument. I have yet to see a British film which does not depict Germans as arch-spies continually endeavoring to blow up British battleships, or else determined to wreck British troop trains. But the ordinary man in the street is not aware that any international complications have ever ensued or that there has been any strained relationship between the United States, Britain, Germany or Italy.

A Great Hoax Recalled

I remember an American film called "Wings" which represented British Army officers as being weak in the hands of a charming woman spy, whose duty it was to obtain certain secrets relative to the strength of the Royal Air Force. When it was shown in one of the largest of London's cinemas the critics made all kinds of objections, but whatever the critics may have had to say in the matter there did not seem to be any affect upon the box-office receipts.

Who will ever forget that priceless advertising stunt which American film distributors carried out not so very long ago in England! The War Office were asked to send a detachment of troops to guard a very valuable film which had arrived at Southampton on one of the giant liners. A strong body of territorials were sent and armed with all the impediments of military might, the film was escorted to London.

How the people who had lined the streets of Southampton gazed in amazement at the unusual spectacle of a number of gentlemen, adorned with horn-rimmed spectacles and chewing gum for all they were worth in order to hide their smiles, carried the metal box containing the "valuable" spool whilst the stalwart British tommies gripped their rifles, with their jaws set and their eyes flashing all over the place for one glimpse of the "enemy."

Everybody knows what happened afterwards. When the film arrived in London it proved to be just an ordinary one and that the whole thing was a cleverly thought out hoax. When the film was shown the box-office was not large enough to hold all the money—which is a great tribute to American advertising ability. Subsequently, the War Office received an apology, the tommies handsomely rewarded, and so everybody was happy.

Now if the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had sent a strong note to the Secretary of State of the United States or to Congress over the incident, not one Britisher would have been able to hold his head up. Instead of protesting and organizing a mass-meeting the British public did the only sensible thing they could do under the circumstances, and that was to laugh like anything and hold up the War Office to ridicule for not making proper inquiries into the necessity of the armed-guard furnished by the territorials.

The Older Nation is Wisest

It appears to be a fundamental truth that the older a nation gets the less nationally conscious it becomes. That does not mean to say that there is any decrease in the national pride or that the people will not bear arms in the national interest at the time of national perils. It means that a nation becomes wiser and ceases to take itself too seriously and discovers that there is a better side of life than to be seeking out possible infractions of the nation's dignity in the journals and movie studios of other countries.

The protests which followed the showing of the Harold Lloyd film are an indication that the Chinese are in danger of loosing their sense of humor. If they did do so it would be a national calamity far more serious than anything that has occurred in the history of China. Every Chinese must realise that if their fellow-countrymen and women residing in Western cities and Western towns are portrayed as evil-doers there must be some reason for it. No amount of protests would erase from the mind of the Westerner the impressions which he or she has formed in the mind.

This characaturing of the Chinese people should be accepted in a philosophical spirit and the nation's effort should be concentrated upon giving assurances that ethical standards are similar in China to those of any other country. But these assurances must be proved by deeds and not confined to verbal enunications.

What every Chinese must remember is that the people of the United States, England and Europe live too far away to be cognizant of the revolutionary changes which are taking place in their country to-day. China is still looked upon as an orgy of civil wars, a nullification of law and order, and where a craving for narcotics may be satisfied.

The average Westerner who has never been to China bases his knowledge of the country upon newspaper articles or upon the more pretentious expositions of experts. Occasionally a raid is made upon an opium den or gaming house in London's Chinatown by the police, or the citizens of New York have glimpses of Tong justice in the newspaper reports of their large dailies. Hence the New Yorker and the Londoner get glimpses of Chinese habits and mode of conduct which are not representative of the nation as a whole.

All human beings possess a fear of anything of which they are not familiar. No Londoner cares to go through

(Continued on page 297)

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COUNT SFORZA'S RECOLLECTIONS OF YUAN SHI-KAI

(Continued from page 289)

we knew, the seeds of so marked a progress on the Ching Empire.

It would be unfair, and too easy, summarily to condemn Yuan because he failed.

We must judge him as an Oriental. And in purely Oriental statecraft, in the art of diplomacy, Yuan proved to be self-reliant and silent, leaving little to chance, knowing how to weaken the hands of almost every man in whom he saw a rising danger. But, beyond this, gifts which are rare, even in our West: a marvellous *flair* for merit and talent in his subordinates, the art to inspire them with feelings of respect and loyalty uncommon in Chinese *Yamens;* above all, an intuitive appreciation of the soul of his countrymen, but only within the limits of the moral philosophy upon which his China was founded.

He did not believe in the fitness of his country for self-government; hence his futile attempt to restore the Empire in his person. The monarchy was to him the only possible bond to maintain the integrity of the country. When he professed his belief in the Republic and accepted the Presidency he was simply adhering to the orthodox traditons of the Mandarinate and practising the supple statecraft which he had learned in the service of Li Hung-chang.

To condemn him for that would be like blaming him for being a Chinese of his time.

There remains the question of his failure. But the forces that have been liberated are as incalculable as the inertia of the mass on which they act. Probably no personality would have been strong enough to master the storm. Since Yuan's death other men have tried: here and there in the flood of anarchy which has swept over China, one imagined to have found rocks round which the waters would break; but one soon perceived that they were mere sand-castles such as our children build in summer on the beach; soon destined to crumble away one after the other.

Only one man seems to have proved an exception; Sun Yat-sen. But Sun became powerful only in death.

Brussels, Belgium, April 1, 1930.

Indian Situation Becomes Increasingly Serious

The telegrams from India during the past week reveal an increasingly serious situation. The campaign initiated by Mahatma Gandhi to defy the Salt laws of the country, which simply means that the populace will insist that it has the right to extract salt from the ocean without paying the government a tax on it, is having its effect in many directions. At Chaupathi, as a *Reuter* telegram from Bombay, April 13, related, half a million people collected sea water and sang patriotic songs on the way, the theme of which was: "The Salt Laws have been broken." At sunset the Salt Law was "interred" by the casting of an effigy of it into the sea. The crowd is reported as having observed order.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Sen Gupta, who was released in Rangoon on March 30, after serving ten days imprisonment there on a charge of sedition and who was re-arrested on April 12 while reading proscribed literature to a meeting of students, was again sentenced, this time to six months rigorous imprisonment. He was charged with sedition, conspiracy and obstructing the police. Four members of the Bengal Students' Association who were arrested with Sen Gupta were also sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

The re-arrest of the mayor of Calcutta has thrown that city into a ferment. A "hartal," a sort of general "lay-down" strike, is being observed there. Students and carters have begun demonstrating, stopping traffic and placing obstructions on the street car lines. Two street cars were burned by the demonstrators. The *Reuter* telegrams in describing the situation use such words as "serious" and "tense." In the Sikh quarter seven European officers and ten Kalasis were injured when the crowd stoned the fire brigade which was engaged in extinguishing burning street cars. A European woman motorist was hurt by flying missiles and is being treated in hospital. In north Calcutta there has been continuous street fighting and scores have been taken to hospital as a result of injuries received in the clashes.

Riots in Calcutta

In the same city women held a procession, sold contraband salt and urged shopkeepers at the bazaar not to import British cloth. A former member of the Legislative Council, Pramathanath Banerjee, and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose were arrested at Contai on a charge of breaking the Salt Laws. At Bombay the cotton, bullion, seeds and share markets closed down following receipt of the news of the arrest at Allahabad of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was later sentenced to six months simple imprisonment.

In order that the point at issue as regards salt in India may be better understood it may be mentioned that the government tax on this essential commodity amounts to something like 2400 per cent and patriotic Indians are the more incensed at the tax as, not only is the amount of collection charges steadily rising, but whenever there is a deficit in the budget one of the first sources of revenue to be increased is the salt tax. The salt tax weighs particularly heavy on the poorer classes. The tax is so heavy that salt from Liverpool is sold at a cheaper price in Calcutta than salt of Indian manufacture. The total revenue derived from the salt tax is seventy million rupees, almost five per cent of the total revenue of the Indian government. The tax works out about five annas per capita per year. The average per capita income in India per day is two annas, so that three days of a poor man's income in a year go for the purchase of salt alone. So when Mahatma Gandhi chose the salt tax as his principal point of attack in his campaign of civil disobedience he struck a responsive chord throughout the length and breadth of India.

Daughter of British Admiral Supports Gandhi

It is the claim of the leaders of Indian thought that England's rule has resulted in India being crushed financially, and at the same time that her spiritual and moral life is being sapped. Having failed to secure a promise from the British Government for the granting of Dominion Status in the near future, the Indian National Congress end of last year passed the memorable Independence Resolution and authorized the All India Congress Committee to launch a campaign of civil disobedience. The Committee entrusted the task of organizing the forces of resistance to Mahatma Gandhi by a resolution passed February 26. Before starting actively on his campaign Gandhi on March 2 addressed a letter to the Viceroy outlining the situation,

but in the words of Gandhi, he "beseeched on bended knees for bread and got stones instead."

On March 12 Gandhi and his band of volunteers commenced their march to the sea and upon arriving at their destination deliberately and publicly broke the salt laws. The cue was taken up by the rest of the country and since that time numerous arrests have been made and sentences have been passed with the object of stamping out the movement.

One of Gandhi's chief assistants, frequently acting as his private secretary, is a freckled blonde English woman, a daughter of the late Admiral Sir Edward Slade of the Royal (British) Navy. Her real name is Madeleine Slade, but she has taken the name of Srimati Mira Bai.

Japanese Financiers Hope to Resuscitate Exchange Bank of China

The ill-fated Exchange Bank of China, with head offices at Tientsin, still occupies the attention of Japanese financiers. This bank was formed at the time of the so-called Nishihara loans in 1918-1919, with the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Chosen, the Bank of Taiwan, the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsu Bishi Bank and Okura and Co. as the principal shareholders, but closed its doors last year. A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo April 15 stated that the Japanese banks are discussing a plan of readjustment and that it is expected that at a meeting of the shareholders to be held in Tientsin beginning of May ways and means of readjusting the bank's position may be found. On the part of the Japanese Banking Consortium, the Bankers will, it is reported, persist in the recalling of the Chinese Government's loan to the Bank in order to protect their vested interests, while on the part of the Bank, it appears that they are desiring to raise fresh loans from the Japanese financiers, which, however, is considered to be very difficult.

Y. W. C. A. Conducting Successful "Drive"

The Young Women's Christian organizations in Shanghai are conducting a successful "drive" to raise about twenty thousand dollars. The progress of the various "pilots" is being represented by airplanes which are figuratively making a flight up the Yangstze valley. Their mileage from Shanghai's indicated by the amount of money they have collected. The following pilots are in the contest; Chinese—Mrs. T. M. Li, Mrs. Peter Wong, Mrs. Philip Chen, Mrs. B. K. Wong (Overseas); American—Miss Ethel Lacey; British—Miss Edith Adam; German—Mrs M. Krueger; Japanese—Mrs. N. Watanabe.

Australian Airmen to Fly to Tokyo

A recent *Reuter* dispatch from Sydney, stated that several airmen are now making arrangements to fly from Australia to Tokyo and back, including in their itinerary visits to many towns in the Far East including Shanghai.

Captain Shaw and Lieutenant Gornall propose to fly from Sydney to Brisbane, Townsville, Thursday Island, Darwin, Koepang, Macassor, Sandakan, Manila, Taiwan, Shanghai, Nanking, Kagoshima, Osaka and Tokio.

Upon their return to Australia their route will be Osaka, Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Hongkong, Hanoi, Hue, Saigon, Sourabaya, Bima, Koepang and Wyndham.

CHINA'S NEED FOR HUMOR

(Continued from page 294)

Chinatown at night and will go right out of his way to reach his destination. However, when he comes to China and mingles freely with its citizens and has enjoyed the hospitality of his Chinese friends he get a different outlook. So when he goes back to his native city he does not hesitate to walk freely through Chinatown because the stores and people he sees round him remind him of the happy times he had in the land of Confucius and Lao Tse.

China must produce her Mark Twain and her Will Rogers, her Dickens and her P. G. Woodhouse. National humor comes next to national godliness and national health. It is a national asset which cannot be expressed in figures on the nation's balance sheet, but it is the very life and soul of the nation itself.

National prides merely breed international suspicions, hatreds, distrusts and strife. Humor joins together a number of nations in one common bond of brotherhood, sympathy and understanding.

Shanghai, April 11, 1930.

In the United States Court for China

CHRISTOPHER A. POKLONSKY, Plaintiff,
vs
M. H. BUNTING, Defendant.

Cause No. 3260
Civil No. 1433
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
4 Apr. 1930
L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is to recover the sum of Gold Yen 15,000.00 from the Defendant.

WHEREAS plainiff herein, by his attorney, has this fourth day of April 1930 made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS is appears from the files of this case that on the fourth day of April 1930, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 20th day of March 1930, Christopher S. Poklonsky, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been with the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the twentieth day of March 1930.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this fourth day of April 1930, ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the twenty-sixth day of April 1930, the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

Shanghai, China. MILTON D. PURDY

April 4, 1930. JUDGE

Men and Events

George F. Shecklen, representative of the Radio Corporation of America, who has been ill for several days, has recovered and returned to his office.

T. C. B. Brainard, former president of Harpers Publishing House, and at present holding a similar position with the McClure and Wheeler Syndicates, is a visitor in Shanghai.

The directors and technical experts connected with the National Government Central Mint at Shanghai were hosts at a reception and inspection of the mint on Thursday afternoon, April 17.

One hundred and twenty-five passengers were drowned on the Amoy (Fukien province) ferry-boat *Pengli*, April 10. The boat was on a run from Autao and sank as a result of over-loading.

F. H. Kreis, American Vice-Consul, who has been in the Country Hospital for the past six months with inflammatory rheumatism, is reported to be much improved and is expected to be out shortly.

In a memorandum to the Executive Yuan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs recommends Hu Shih-cheh, acting chief of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Ministry, to be substantive director of the department.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nankng has officially notified the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva of the National Government's ratification of the International Minimum Wages Convention.

Samuel Sokobin, American Consul at Foochow, who is ill at the Shanghai Country Hospital, suffering from a serious attack of pleurisy, is somewhat improved and is planning to depart soon for the United States.

The Ellerman liner *City of Pekin*, was wrecked on the night of April 10 on Kyobunto Island, off the Korean Coast. The ship broke in two and sank. The whole of the crew, totalling eighty-one officers and men, were saved.

Miles T. Vaughn, Far Eastern manager of the *United Press* Associations, accompanied by Mrs. Vaughn, arrived in Shanghai from Japan on April 14 for a visit of 10 days. They are staying at the Cathay Hotel.

H. E. Morris, former manager of the British-American Tobacco Company in China and now London Director, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Singapore. Mr. Morris is planning to return to London by way of Siberia.

Dr. P. Y. Pan, who recently returned from studies in America and Germany, has accepted the position as resident physician of the Hongkew Dispensary. The post was formerly held by Dr. Elizabeth Shapleigh, who died recently.

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, director of the Intelligence and Publicity Division of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, will be the host at a dinner on Saturday evening, April 19 at the Cathay Hotel in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Miles W. Vaughn of Tokyo.

The initial ceremonies in connection with the construction of the new Chinese gunboat *Sun Yat-sen* took place at the Kiangnan Dockyard April 10. It is hoped to have the boat ready for launching November 12, Dr. Sun's birthday.

The *Manchester Guardian* March 21 contained a paragraph that Dr. Vivian Ernest Chang, aged about 60, a general practitioner, of Shepherd's Lane, Leeds, England, was killed in a motor accident. Dr. Chang had been practising in Leeds for about thirty years.

The Ministry of Education has ordered the Nanking Methodist University and Shanghai Baptist College to ensure that they are observing the Government ruling that no department of religion or theology be allowed or any courses in religion be made compulsory.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Shigemitsu will be hosts at a reception at the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai on Tuesday, April 29, in celebration of the brithday of the Emperor of Japan. The Prince and Princess Takamatsu will be present at the reception.

Wu Kai-hsin, chief of the Chinese delegation at the League of Nations, has reported from Geneva that at the meeting of the League Council on May 12, the proposal of co-operation between the Chinese Government and the League's Health organization will be discussed.

The *Kuo Min* News Agency learns that as a result of recent negotiations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking and the Canadian Government, diplomatic representatives will shortly be exchanged between the National Government and Canada.

A recent *Kuo Min* news agency report from Nanking stated that conversations relative to the revision of the contract between the China National Aviation Corporation and the China Airways Co. have been progressing satisfactorily between representatives of the Ministry and the American Company.

Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, Minister of Navy in the former Peking Government, who is now high adviser on naval affairs to the National Government, is due to return to China from Europe next month. Admiral Tu has been making a study of naval institutions in Japan, the United States and various European countries.

Frank B. Lenz, a member of the foreign committee of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. of the United States and Canada, has arrived in China on a trip of investigation and will make his headquarters in Shanghai for some time. Mr. Lenz was formerly stationed at Nanchang, Kiangsi province, but has resided in the United States for the past eight years.

Paul Myron Linebarger, American attorney, who for many years served as an adviser to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is shortly returning to China where he has been appointed an adviser to the National Government, according to a recent report in the *Sin Wan Pao*. Mr. Linebarger is the author of an autobiography of Dr. Sun which has been widely ciruclated.

The service at Community Church for Easter Sunday, April 20 will consist largely of musical numbers. There will be a talk by the Pastor, the Rev. E. W. Lucock, entitled "Eastern Meditation, "The church choir will be assisted by Miss Ella Johnson and Mrs. M. P. Walker, violinist; Mrs. Vanderburgh, Mrs Viloudaki, Messrs. Bolton, Hughes, E. L. Hall and Len Hall, soloists.

W. Turner, general managar of *Reuter's* Service in the Far East is departing shortly on a trip to London. Mr. Turner will be accompanied by Mrs. Turner. M. J. Cox, chief editor of *Reuters*, was host at a farewell dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Turner at the Canidrome on Saturday evening, March 12, among the guests being Dr. C. T. Wang, S. K. Chen, Mrs. Margaret Hu, Dr. and Mrs. M. T. Z. Tyau.

A party of 18 American magazine writers arrived in Yokohama last week at the invitation of a Japanese tourist organization. They will spend two months in Japan, Korea, Manchuria., North China, and Formosa "viewing the scenery and observing conditions." The *United Press* in giving the news states that it is understood that the expenses of the tour are being borne by the Japanese transportation and tourist organizations.

Among the foreign attorneys in Shanghai who have been admitted to practice in the Shanghai branch of the Kiangsu High Court is Miss Flora Rosenberg, well known French attorney in Shanghai. Miss Rosenberg's license was No. 11 and she was the first foreign woman lawyer to be admitted to practice in the Chinese court. The first Chinese woman granted a license to practice was Miss Soumi Cheng. Miss Rosenberg has been practicing law in Shanghai since 1920.

Mrs. R. Sorrelle, a resident of the French Concession, was the chief actor in a "traffic-comedy," at the corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs on Wednesday afternoon, April 9. She had started across the street when the traffic policeman suddenly "changed" the signal permitting a motor car to drive by nearly striking the pedestrian. She was so frightened that she jumped to the safety island, knocking the traffic policeman directly in front of the motor car from which Mrs. Sorrelle had just escaped. Fortunately, however, the traffic officer was not injured.

Wang Chih-shih, a Chinese attorney in Shanghai, has sent a communication to the Shanghai newspapers calling for the support of public opinion in his lodging of a complaint with the local British authorities over the alleged killing of his father by a truck driven by a member of the British "Green Howards." A copy of Mr. Wang's statement which was received by *The Review* stated that Mr. Wang's father was killed while walking on Hart Road on March 29. He gave the names of witnesses to the accident and alleged that no attention had been paid to his complaint which had been lodged with the local British authorities.

More Chinese Customs Commissioners Appointed

Three senior Chinese members of the Maritime Customs Service have been promoted to the rank of Commissioner. Ho Chi-hui becomes Commissioner at Hangchow; Ong Shou-sheng, Commissioner at Yangchow; and Ting Kuei-tang, Chief Chinese Secretary at the Inspectorate-General, is also given the rank of Commissioner. With these promotions, there are now four full Chinese commissioners in the Service, including Chow Chi-heng, Commissioner at Chungking. The *Kuo Min* news agency in giving the news states that satisfaction is expressed in Chinese circles with the policy of the Inspector-General who, it is acknowledged, is doing everything possible gradually to improve the welfare of the service and to elevate the position of qualified Chinese members of the staff.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES TO STUDY ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CHINA

(Continued from page 283)

is no better way of clinching this future trade, he believes, than for the heads of big industry to know from first hand study the factors that will govern the future.

Not only is the delegation studying those particular industries in which they are interested, but their work will extend to all those industries in which Germany is interested in China and China is interested in Germany. Railroads, iron and steel, machinery, radio and electrical apparatus, dye stuffs, textiles, piece goods, artificial silk, chemicals, etc. and all other products in which Germany and China trade will receive their relative share of attention by the delegation.

Herr Strewe declared that it was the hope of the delegation that the Chinese Government would see fit in the near future to send a similar delegation to Germany to study along the same lines as the German delegation and thus further cement the economic bonds of the two countries.

In every city they have thus far visited the mission has been entertained most elaborately by the Chinese authorities. Their first port of call was Canton where reception after reception was given in their honor by the Kwangtung provincial authorities, including the governor, has been entertained most abrately by the Chinese aumunicipal officials and various public and commercial organizations.

Received Royally In North

On the day of their arrival in Shanghai they spent the morning in conference with representatives of the German Chamber of Commerce after which they were tendered a tiffin by the Mayor of Greater Shanghai. A banquet in their honor was given at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce by various local commercial organizations on April 12.

On their arrival in Nanking they were met by representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Mining, Finance, Railways, Communications and Industry, Commerce and Labor as well as the National Reconstruction Commission. A banquet in their honor was given on April 14 by Dr. C. T. Wang and they were received the following day by President Chiang Kai-shek. Conferences with Government leaders, at which industrial conditions and prospects were discussed, and a round of social events rounded out their stay in the capital.

According to a *Kuo Wen* dispatch from Nanking, the Waichiaopu petitioned the Executive Yuan for $10,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining the mission and it was stated that such a grant would probably be made.

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Who's Who in China

Ching Jun-lin, university official; born at Hinghwa, Fukien on March 4, 1898; after receiving his preliminary education in the schools of his native province he attended Fukien Christian College at Foochow, 1916-19; went to America and attended Oberlin College, Ohio, 1919-20; Harvard University, 1920-22; Columbia University, 1922-25; Drew Seminary, New Jersey, 1925-26; on returning to China in 1927 he joined the faculty of Fukien Christian College as lecturer in political science and economics; he was made chairman of the administration commission of the university in 1927 and the following year became president of the university, which position he still holds; address: Fukien Christian College, Foochow.

Ching Jun-lin
林景潤

C. F. Leo, foreign diplomat; born at Hanchuan, Hupeh in 1886; after his preliminary education in his native province he went to Boone College, Wuchang, from which he was graduated; for several years afterward he was head master and teacher of English in two middle schools of Hankow; for seven years after this he was in the employ of the American Consuate-General at Hankow, the American Consulate at Harbin and the American Legation at Peiping; he was appointed as one of China's delegates to the Washington Conference in 1921; later he was appointed to several posts in the directorate-general for the rehabilitation of Shantung affairs, the directorate-general for Sino-Russian negotiations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; appointed executive secretary in the Bureau of foreign Affairs for Hupeh, 1926, by the National Government and for a time acted as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs at Hankow; secretary of the directorate-general of the Lunghai Railway and concurrently chief of the Chengchow office of the directorate-general of the Lunghai Railway, 1927-28; special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Anhwei from November, 1928 to January, 1930 when he was appointed as the first Chinese Consul-General to Calcutta, India; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Calcutta, India.

C. F. Leo (Lu Chun-fang)
盧春芳

Yao Mo-lien, merchant; born at Kaishing Hsien, Chekiang in 1876; Taotai in Ching dynasty; appointed assistant director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Shanghai in 1909; managing director of electricity administration in the Imperial Palace, Peiping in 1909; director of the Chekiang Railroad Co., 1913; appointed vice-chairman of the Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce in 1922; appointed chairman of the Kaishing District Chamber of Commerce, 1924; awarded the 2nd order Tashou Chiaho, the 2nd order Tashou Paokuang Chiaho and the 2nd order Wenhu decorations; he now holds the following positions: member of commission for the reconstruction of Greater Shanghai, member of the commission for reorganization of the Shanghai Special District Volunteers; Executive member of the Nantao Fire Brigade Federation; standing member of the Public Utility Federation of the Shanghai Special District; chief of directors of the Shanghai Inland Waterworks, Ltd.; chief of directors of the Shanghai Women's Commercial and Savings Bank; and general manager of the Fu Sin Realty Co., Shanghai; address: Fu Sin Realty Co., Shanghai.

Yao Mo-lien
姚慕蓮

Gen. Hsu Keh-tsiang, army officer; born at Siang Shiang, Hunan in 1879; was graduated from a special military school of the Hunan Army at the end of the Tsing Dynasty; after the 1911 Revolution he was made Lieutenant and in 1915 Captain of the Hunan reservists; after Yuan Shih-kai failed to establish a constitutional monarchy he was sent to western Hunan and associated himself with the Yunnan-Kweichow Revolutionary Armies and was promoted to Battalion Commander; in 1921 he went to Kiangsi and joined the first Nationalist military campaign against the North; when trouble developed between Gen. Chen Chiungming and Dr. Sun Yat-sen he sided with the latter and went back to northern Kwangtung; he was promoted to Regimental Commander in 1923 and to 4th Brigadier General in 1924; was sent to the border of Szechuen during the conflict between Gen. Wu Pei-fu and the Nationalists in 1924; he was ordered back to Hunan in 1926 and became Brigadier General; in 1927 when the Communists planned a coup d'etat on Changsha and proposed to burn the city and massacre all the inhabitants above 25 years of age, he took over the town and suppressed the movement; he was stationed in Kwangsi engaged in suppressing the rebels, 1929-30; address: Military Headquarters, Wuchow, Kwangsi.

General Hsu Keh-tsiang
許克祥

BRITISH CONSUL ADVISES MODERATION— RATEPAYERS TAKE DIEHARD ACTION

(*Continued fron page 284*)

way for a greater increase at some future date. It is still open to question whether the election of three or five Chinese councillors would have benefitted the Chinese community to any material extent. In my own opinion, it makes very little difference because we should still be in the minority."

Responsibility for the defeat of the motion, which was proposed by Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten and seconded by G. W. Sheppard, is laid to a speech made by Ranald McDonald, local British attorney, just prior to the vote.

In proposing the resolution, Gen. Macnaghten drew attention to the fact that there was undoubtedly an understanding between the foreign and Chinese communities that further increases in Chinese representation would be made at the rate of progression dependent to some extent upon the degree of cooperation contributed by the Chinese members. He declared that this cooperation had been as full and complete as was possible in this international community.

Mr. McDonald's Eloquence

In opposing the motion Mr. McDonald declared that he had come to the meeting thinking that he would hear some substantial reason given in support of this "potentially dangerous and insidious change which this resolution involves," whereas none had been given.

He asked if it could be that the reasons could not be made public by the councillors. He had heard it suggested that some pledge had been given. The ratepayers were entitled to know by whom, to whom, when made, to what effect and by whose authority such a pledge was made. He also thought it possible that the potent reason behind the motion might be that certain Chinese Government officials wanted control of the Settlement and were bringing pressure to bear on the councillors.

The barrister then delivered a blow at the policy of the British Foreign Office in a burst of eloquence, describing it as "pusillanimous and supine" and he finally lit on Sir Austen Chamberlain as follows: "However much the British Foreign Office or its advisers may want to save themselves trouble, the ratepayers of Shanghai want no emulation of what has been described as 'the Chamberlain complex of giving away all things, at all times. in all ways, to all people.' "He urged the British councillors not to be afraid to lead, for "if ever there were a time when courageous leaders were wanted—now is the time."

The remainder of Mr. McDonald's address was given over to an overeloquent plea to the patriotism of Englishmen in general and the Shanghai Municipal Councillors in particular to take the British Government's policy in China into their own hands and once more make it sane and virile. It was interspersed with quotations from English statesmen of Lord Macaulay's day—and it turned the trick of defeating the resolution. In his concluding remarks the speaker begged the pardon of the Chinese and expressed his admiration for them. He then dwelt for several minutes on the non-cooperation of the Chinese with the foreigners and rounded out the whole by declaring that he was no die-hard.

Press Excluded From Council Meetings

Second in importance of the resolutions brought before the meeting was the question of admission of the press to meetings of the Council. The resolution, which was proposed by E. F. Harris end G. E. Marden, was defeated, but a substitute resolution, which would place at the disposal of the press the minutes of the Council and committee meetings after such portions were deleted as in the interests of the ratepayers it may be considered undesirable to disclose, was adopted.

In a lengthy speech, Mr. Harris championed the cause of the press, stating that the public should be granted the full privilege of giving to the public that which it was entitled to. He called attention to the fact that there was a safeguard in that the press could be excluded when vital matters were being discussed. He was opposed by Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten, who believed that the presence of the the press would restrict freedom of speech at Council meetings. The amendment, which was passed, was opposed by Mr. Harris.

Other main resolutions passed were:

Adoption of the report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1929.

That the budget of the retiring council be approved.

That J. T. Brooke be elected as Land Commissioner.

That Drs. A. C. Bryson and T. B. Dunn and G. W. Sheppard and J. W. Carney be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital.

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China's Contribution to World Poetry

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

In the past twenty years more new translations, and in general more books, of Chinese poetry have been published in the English language, than of any other Oriental nation. It is difficult to realize this rapid recent development, so much are our ideas of Oriental poetry still under the influence of the Persians (primarily through Fitzgerald's exquisite interpretaion—with interpolations—of Omar Khayyam), and to some degree of the Indian poets. But translations of Chinese poetry have recently been published in increasing volume, almost every year seeing from two to five new books of adequate English renderings of Chinese verse.

An excellent selection of Chinese poetry, though of necessity limited, is included in the anthology of classic Eastern verse edited by Eunice Tietjens.* This is the first anthology I have seen which can be regarded as fairly representative of the poetic productions of Asia as a whole, but even here it has been necessary to limit the volume, simply from considerations of space, to secular literature, and that of the five major Eastern nations. I think there is no other work giving such a clear idea of Oriental poetry, and of the real spirit and special characteristics of the verse of the different nations of the East.

A Beautiful Collection

This collection is not only erudite, but beautiful. Eunice Tietjens has seen to it that her selections shall not only be representative, but also that they shall delight the lover of poetry. Several years she spent in Asia in making a first-hand acquaintance with Oriental peoples and with their literature, so far as this can be done without the almost impossible task of fully mastering each major language. Many are acquainted with her charming "Profiles from China," and some will remember her stay in this country. Her many years of study have born fruit in a splendid volume, her collection, selection, and editing of the poetry of the East being a noteworthy achievement.

The Chinese section of the book contains selections extending from the "Shi King" down to the eighteenth century. The first section includes the complaint of the Baroness Muh (with which modern feminists will fully sympathize), as rendered by Helen Waddell after Legge's translation:

I would have gone to my lord in his need,
Have galloped there all the way,
But this is a matter concerns the state,
And I, being a woman, must stay.

I watched them leaving the palace yard,
In carriage and robe of state,
I would have gone by the hills and the fords;
I know they will come too late.

I may walk in the garden and gather
Lilies of mother-of-pearl.
I had a plan would have saved the state,
But mine are the thoughts of a girl.

The Elder Statesmen sit on the mats,
And wrangle through half the day;
A hundred plans they have drafted and dropped,
And mine was the only way.

And there is "The Broken Assignation," also by Waddell after Legge:

The willows by the Eastern Gate
All deep in sheltering leaves.
You said "Before the night grows late,"
—There's twittering in the eaves.

The willows by the Eastern Gate
All night in shadow are.
You said "Before the night grows late,"
—There shines the morning star.

Chinese Verse-Forms

The increasing interest in Chinese poetry in the West is particularly striking in view of the extraordinary difficulties connected with the translation of this poetry into English (or other Aryan tongues). Of the five nations of Asia with a great secular literature (Arabia, Persia, India, China, and Japan), translations from the Chinese present the most serious difficulties. First of all, of course, is the monosyllabic nature of the language, so that a single syllable (i.e., a word) in Chinese must often be rendered by a polysyllabic word in English. In addition, there is the extreme condensation of the language in Chinese poetry, which dispenses with all particles and all parts of speech which can possibly be eliminated, making it look, in literal translation, something like a telegraphic message.

Translation therefore means expansion, and it is usually impossible to express the full thought in anything like the same number of syllables as in Chinese. The translator is therefore faced with the problem of either using the Chinese verse-form and leaving the thought incompletely expressed or simply adumbrated, or expressing the thought fully in a verse much bulkier than the original. (The peculiar tone-arrangement of Chinese poems is of course dropped without hesitation.) Miss Tietjens gives an example of literal and poetic renderings of the same Chinese poem, choosing a verse by Ch'en Hao as an example.

Cloud faint wind light near noon sky
Beside flower follow willow cross forward stream
Time man not know my heart joy
Shall say steal leisure learn few-years.

Alan Sims Lee rendered this into English free verse, adhering to the meaning, as follows:

Light clouds, soft winds and a noon sky.
Under the willows I wander among the flowers by the stream.

Men know not the joy that is in my heart;
They say I steal leisure to relearn the follies of youth.

Louise Hammond, however, made a version in the original syllabic and rhyme scheme (as she has done with many Chinese poems), which reads (note the effect of the characteristically Chinese double stress at the end of each line):

Scant clouds just flake the noon sky;
By willowed streamlets stroll I.
But men know not my heart's joy,
And say, "Old fool, the hours fly!"

The Great Poets

While Li Po and Tu Fu are accepted as the greatest poets of China, there are many other brilliant figures, one of the earlier ones being the famous statesman Ch'u Yuan, in whose honor, I believe, the Dragon-Boat Festival is kept. His "Li Sao" or "Falling Into Trouble" has recently been published in English. Miss Tietjens of course gives but an excerpt from this great poem, and quotes from a number of other poems and poets before coming to the great age of Chinese poetry, the T'ang Dynasty.

Here we can cite only a few short verses, but we should not omit Li Po's exquisite poem (written while very drunk) to Lady Yang Kuei-fei (which ironically enough caused the poet's banishment owing to this beautiful concubine disliking the comparison with the exquisite Flying Swallow of the Han Dynasty), which Shigeyoshi Obata has rendered in free verse as follows:

She is the flowering branch of the peony,
Richly laden with honey-dew.
Hers is the charm of the vanished fairy
That broke the heart of the dreamer king
In the old legend of the Cloud and Rain.
Pray, who in the palace of Han
Could be likened unto her,
Save the lady, Flying Swallow, newly dressed
In all her loveliness.

Miss Hammond has translated another of Li Po's verses, in the original form, thus:

Cloud-like garments, flower face,
Lattice which spring breezes trace,
Such are seen on Jade Hill Heights,
Or some moonlit, mystic place.

Tu Fu is also adequately represented, as well as Po Chu-ii and others of this period. One poem which retains such beauty in the English rendering as to make it impossible to omit it here is Ch'ang Ch'iens' "Tomb of Chao-

*Poetry of the Orient. An Anthology of the Classic Secular Poetry of the Major Eastern Nations. Edited by Eunice Tietjens. Alfred A. Knopf, New York and London, 1928.

Chun," which L. Cranmer-Byng has given in English as follows:

Death would have ravished her some hapless day.
Even among the palaces of Han,
But she was never born to taste

The bitterness of fate so far away—
This pearl of beauty for whose sake did haste
The camels' golden-gleaming caravan.
Today but dust and bones remain.
Of her whose ransom threaded the cold steppes in vain.
Night fell on chariots to the frontier ranged.
But horses champed, for none were fain to part.
Each cursed the lying hand, the traitor's heart.
The moon surprised us scattered round the tomb.
And all our tears were changed
To little piteous lights that ringed the gloom.

Chinese and Japanese Poetry

The author of this book well characterizes Chinese poetry as "adult," its cool objectivity, its casualness, giving a spirit to it quite unique, both among Asiatic poetry and world poetry. In fact, as all who really know anything of the East are aware, there are nowhere such wide and profound differences in psychology and temperament, and therefore in poetry, as there are among the different peoples of Asia. There is a clear relation between Arabian and Persian poetry, but if we compare the poetry of China and India, or of Persia and Japan, the differences are far more striking, far more extreme, than will be found between the poetry of any two Western nations.

This is true even where one country has gained much of its basic culture from another, as in the case of China and Japan. This latter country gained its first knowledge of writing from China, and learned the classical Chinese verse-forms (and to be able to write Chinese poetry is a scholarly accomplishment in Japan today). But they soon developed their own style of poetry—the tanka, and then the shorter hokku—quite unique in the world,—exquisite vignettes, faint outlines to which the imaginative reader must himself give form and substance. There is no confusing this with Chinese poetry, or with any other:

Granted this dew-drop world is but
A dew-drop world—this granted, yet. . .

But this gives the spirit only, and not the actual form of this seventeen-syllable poem, which I have rendered as follows:

Ah, this dew-drop world!
Granted,—'tis a dew-drop world,—
Grant all this, and yet . . . . .

From this to the deeply subjective poetry of India with its sensuous beauty and its frequent absorption in the senses themselves, is a far cry,—and thence to the roses and nightingales of Hafiz and Omar, so long known to us in the West, is another long jump. And from this we go to the poetry of Arabia, which, so akin to the Persian in its latter days, is in its earlier development the frank, bold, fearless poetry of plainsmen, the spirit of freedom.

No Hebrew poetry is given in the book, presumably because the finest secular verse of the Hebrews, as for example the beautiful erotic poetry of the "Song of Solomon," has already been catalogued as "religious" and included in the Bible,—and Miss Tietjens' Anthology includes secular poetry only.

A Business Handbook

Crowell's Dictionary of Business and Finance (Third Printing.) New York: Thomas Y Crowell Co.

Although classed as a dictionary this is really a hand-book. It contains just that information which business men want and frequently have to hunt considerably to get. No better idea of its general nature can be given than to take up such a word as "Ton". This word has a great variety of meanings. There are the American and English weight tons, the former 2,000 lbs. and the latter 2,240. Then there are various kinds of tons which have nothing to do with weight at all—for instance the measurement ton which means 40. cu. ft. Then also there is the registered ton which means a unit of 100 cubic feet, and so on

Thus succinctly are explained many thousands of business terms in a volume containing 600 pages.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of HAROLD FREDERICK NEWHARD Deceased

Cause No. 3264
Estate No. 720
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having clains against the estate of HAROLD FREDERICK NEWHARD, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 19, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.

VANDA MARIE NEWHARD
Special Administratrix
623 Avenue Joffre,
Shanghai, China.

Notice of Removal

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

Notice of Removal

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

Notice of Removal

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

Three Firms Tender Bids for Telephone Co

Bids for the purchase of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company were submitted by three leading manufacturers of telephone equipment on April 15 and the results are expected to be announced within a week or 10 days, according to unofficial information received during the week. The companies bidding for the purchase are the International Telegraph and Telephone Company (American), the Cable Telegraph and General Trust (British) and the Ericsson Company, Ltd. (British).

A notice relative to the sale of the Shanghai telephone company appearing in the local papers on April 15 read: "The Directors of the Company intend at an early date to issue to Shareholders, and to publish in the press, a statement containing an account of the negotiations that have been in progress during the last few months in reference to the future of the Company's undertaking. This statement will also detail the Company's policy in relation to the system of automatic telephony employed, and to be employed, in Shanghai. Pending this issue and publication, the directors recommend that shareholders should defer taking any action in regard to the meeting of shareholders referred to in the Chairman's circular of the 27th December last. It is anticipated that this meeting will be announced in the near future. By Order of the board of directors, C. W. Porter, C. A., *General Manager*."

The Status of the Companies

The nationality of the companies bidding for the purchase of the local company, however, fail in many respects to give a true picture of the actual ownership. The International Telegraph and Telephone party, commonly known as the I. T. and T., although listed as an American company in the daily stock quotations, is really international in scope. It owns and operates telephone systems in all parts of the world, including Great Britain, Spain, South America, France—in fact almost every part of the globe but America, where there is an agreement with the Bell system not to operate in return for other concessions on the part of Bell. At the same time there is a working agreement between the I. T. and T. and Bell for an interchange of patent rights and the two interests pool their interests in research work.

The Cable Telegraph and General Trust, while a British company, is actually a subsidiary of the Automatic Electric Company of Chicago. It likewise, is international in scope. The Ericsson Company, Ltd., although listed as a British company, is largely owned by the so-called Swedish telephone trust and is also international.

The capitalization of the I. T. and T. is G. $300,000,000, that of the Cable Telegraph and General Trust is G. $2,000,000 and that of the Ericsson Company, Ltd. G. $3,000,000.

Shortwave Radio Telephones

In view of the interest aroused generally regarding the sale of the Shanghai company, the following article which appeard in *Finance and Commerce* on April 16 is of interest:

"The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is pushing plans to establish a shortwave telephone station on the Pacific Coast for radio telephone communication with Hawaii and other points in the Pacific. The project was revealed by Walter S. Gifford, president of the company, in his annual report. Officials of the company would not predict, though, when trans-Pacific telephone service would be ready for operation.

"Technical and scientific details have been perfected it is understood, and negotiations under way may bring about the establishment of connecting stations at Honolulu and other points in the Pacific Ocean.

"Several steps remain to be undertaken. First, each important Pacific trade centre will have to be studied to determine whether telephone service with the United States can be handled profitably. Second, the Bell System must obtain licenses to use additional shortwave channels with which to operate to points in the Pacific. Third, the telephone and government authorities at points to be served in the Pacific must take action to authorize and create shortwave receiving and transmitting stations with which communications can be established by the Bell System.

"It is assumed that Australia, New Zealand, Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Tokio, Manila, Guam and Honolulu are among the important countries and cities which within a few years may be added to the world telephone network already extending over most of North America and Europe.

"Service between Argentina and the United States was opened a few days ago, while telephone connections between Argentina and Madrid, and Argentina and Berlin have been available for some time. London has opened service to Australia, and a recent test call over 15,000 miles of ocean was made from New York, via London, by Mr. Gifford and Bell System officials. Holland is in regular telephone communication with the Dutch East Indies.

"Most of the transoceanic telephone services of the world have been placed on a twenty-four hour service basis, so that differences in time are no longer a handicap.

"It is the established policy of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to own no property outside of the United States, so that in all cases the co-operation of local authorities will be necessary in the countries to which service is to be established.

There were 18,800 transatlantic calls made in 1929, linking some of the 29,500,000 telephones reached by the Bell System, or 86 percent of the total number of telephones in the world. Establishment of telephone communications with South America and Far Eastern points will further reduce the number of telephones in the world that cannot be interconnected and give ground for the prediction that in a few years all but isolated unimportant localities will be within reach of every other telephone in the world."

Thus, in the event of the sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company to the I. T. and T., there is little doubt that within a comparatively short time Shanghai would be in this vast network of world-wide radio telephone system, which has become within four or five years almost a necessary adjunct to the operation of big business in the two Americas and Europe.

Opium Charge Against Straits Chinese Dismissed in Hongkong

(From the Review's Correspondent).

Hongkong, April 10—After a lengthy hearing in the Hongkong Magistracy, the opium case against Boey Kok-long, alias Muk Kok-leung, a prominent Singapore business man and philanthropist, was concluded. Magistrate R. E. Lindsell found the accused innocent and discharged him.

The verdict came as something of a surprise as the decision was rendered on an unexpected point—the evidence of Inspector R. Lannigan as to whether outgoing baggage was searched by revenue officers. The inspector declared that if a person left a hotel with baggage and attempted to get into a sampan or motor boat, his effects would be searched if he were spotted by a revenue officer. The magistrate said that he could not conceive of the defendant being so foolish as to take luggage containing opium on to the wharf.

The defence brought evidence that the opium was planted in the defendant's luggage and the defending attorney, Mr. Strellett, argued that it was the duty of the prosecution to find the persons who had handled the baggage.

Besides his many public positions and his connection with smaller firms in the Straits Settlements the defendant is an adviser of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company at Singapore.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1186

NOTICE is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on the 18th April, 1930 (Good Friday).

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

Customs House,
Shanghai, 11th April, 1930.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, April 8—The principles governing export tariff schedule for native products destined for exportation drafted.—Regulations governing supervision of Government universities issued.—Two hundred Chinese merchants and laborers arrested by the Soviet authorities in Russia at the beginning of the Sino-Russian complications arrive in Harbin.—The Nanking Government announces that it will start military operations against the northern rebels at once.

Wednesday, April 9—The State Council adopts a resolution forbidding provincial and municipal governments throughout the country from levying taxes before the complete abolition of likin.—Wu Te-chen, on behalf of the Central Government, distributes medals and decorations to Chang Hsueh-liang and ranking commanders of the Northeast Defence Forces in recognition of their services in defence of the Manchurian border.—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, departs from Peiping to Nanking.—Chiang Kai-shek and his aides depart from Nanking for an inspection of the Government forces along the Tsin-pu Railway line.

Thursday, April 10.—Central Political Council instructs the Legislative Yuan to formulate regulations governing film censorship.—The Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Shigemitsu discusses with Liu Lu-yin the removal of the postal ban on the Shanghai *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives word from New York that G. $285,000 for famine relief in China is being remitted.—The German industrial mission to China arrives in Shanghai from Canton.—With the appointment of K. G. Wahamaki as Charge d'Affaires for Finland, negotiations for a Sino-Finnish commercial treaty will be opened shortly.

Friday, April 11—A telegram from the Dalai Lama states that negotiations are under way with the invading Nepalese troops for a truce.—Chiang Kai-shek returns to Nanking from an inspection trip to Hsuchow.—The publicity department reports that overseas Chinese are overwhelmingly supporting the Central Government. Chinese newspaper men decide to petition the Chinese authorities at Harbin to be permitted to keep arms on their premises to protect their offices against mob attacks.

Saturday, April 12.—A Shenyang dispatch states that the Soviet Government has agreed that the scope of the forthcoming Moscow conference shall be limited to the C.E.R. dispute.—The Kirin Provincial Government authorizes the appropriation of $187,200 for the relief of the border cities affected by the Sino-Soviet trouble.—Japanese reports that the Japanese destroyer flotilla will hold maneuvers near Chusan, in Chinese territorial waters, is arousing widespread public indignation.—Plans completed at Nanking for holding a grand review of Boy Scouts at the capital on April 18.

Sunday, April 13—The Nanking police authorities issue a proclamation prohibiting public meetings or the formation of public organizations.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek urged to take the lead in encouraging women to promote the consumption of native products.—An increase of 20 percent in freight rates on the Chinese Eastern Railway is announced, to take effect April 15.—The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor announces that it will enforce measures for the promotion of labor education.—Chengchow reports state that the Kuominchun forces are preparing for an attack on Hankow along the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Monday, April 14—It is announced that Wei Tao-ming will assume his duties as Mayor of Nanking on April 21.—The Ministry of Education instructs the Nanking and Shanghai municipal officials to see whether the Nanking Methodist University and the Shanghai Baptist College are observing the Government regulations regarding the abolition of departments of religion and theology.—It is announced that formal negotiations for the abolition of extraterritoriality by the Japanese in China will be postponed until after the meeting of the Japanese Diet.

Tuesday, April 15—The Central Government approves the program for expansion of the aviation department of the Ministry of War.—Chiang Kai-shek prepares for a visit of inspection of the Government forces at Hankow.—Liu Chian appointed as special representative of the Ministry of Finance for Kiangsi.—The

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(Next to Nanking Road Post Office)

Northern headquarters at Peiping commandeers 15 locomotives and 43 cars of the Peiping-Liaoning and Peiping-Hankow Railways to be held for transportation of troops either to Tientsin or southern Hopei.

Wednesday, April 16.—The Japanese Consul at Nanking denies that the Japaneses destroyer flotilla plans to hold maneuvers off Chusan Island.—Chiang Kai-shek receives the members of the German industrial mission. —The aviation department of the Central Government orders three bombing planes transferred from Hsuchow to Tsinan.—Gen. Han Fu-chu assumes command of the 1st Army Corps of the Punitive Expeditionary Forces.—The Chinese delegation to the Moscow Conference report that they will not be able to leave Harbin before May 1.

Shanghai German Church Site to Make Way for Cinema

The German community sold its church property opposite the Astor House in Shanghai during the week to the Shanghai Land Investment Co. for Tls. 140,000. Plans are on foot to build a large cinema house on the site, in which continuous performances are to be given starting at 11 a.m. and continuing until midnight. Continuous performance houses are very common in the United States and Europe but this will be an innovation in Shanghai.

Shanghai British Chamber Observes Fifteenth Anniversary

The Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of its foundation Apri 15. A summary of the Chamber's work covering the period of its existence is published in the current number of the Chamber's *Journal*, which, among other things says: "The fifteen years of the Chamber's life have been packed with hard work for the committees, the staff, and particularly the chiarmen, whose tenure of office has demanded unstinted time, patience and labor. R. Calder Marshall has been the chairman during the past two years, and his work has been very heavy indeed."

Canton Mint Busy Coining 20-Cent Pieces

Over 630,000 ounces of silver bullion were purchased from Hongkong firms by the Canton Government mint last week in connection with the decision to mint coins to enable the authorities at the Central Bank to resume silver exchange for its notes. Since resumption of work, the Canton Mint has produced from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 worth of Canton twenty-cent pieces, having purchased over 10,000,-000 ounces of silver bullion for the purpose of manufacturing these new coins.

Two Sons of Finance Vice-Minister Kidnapped

Two sons of Chang Shou-yun, Vice-Minister of Finance of the National Government, were kidnapped by a gang of armed kidnappers on Great Western Road, Shanghai on the morning of April 14. The gang, consisting of four men, drove their victims away in an automobile. At the same time the German wife of one of the sons was carried off but she was later released as the result of her pleadings. She then returned home and gave an alarm.

Tls. 20,000,000 Investment Trust Co. Being Formed in Shanghai

Announcement was made during the week of the formation of the International Investment Trust Co. of China, Ltd. with a capital of Tls. 20,000,000. The Company invite subscriptions at par for 50,000 ordinary shares at Tls. 10 and Tls. 500,000 of six per cent. debentures, all being payable in full on application.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on operations as an investment trust company.

On the Board of Directors of the Company are such well-known local business men as Messrs. C. H. Arnhold, C. Burgess, F. R. Davey, E. Hayim, J. F. MacGregor, P. W. Massey, V. Meyer, N. L. Sparke, M. Speelman, J. E. Swann, T. G. Weall, and prominent Chinese merchants and bankers.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Peiping, April 11.—British Minister leaves for Nanking to negotiate regarding cession of Weihaiwei.

Nanking, April 11.—Chiang Kai-shek returns after making inspection of military units along Tientsin-Pukow railway.

Peiping, April 11.—Hsieh Chi, Chu Lum, Chien Pei-shan and other Kuominchun officials to leave tonight for Taiyuan to consult Yen Hsi-shan and other Shansi politicians.

Peiping, April 12.—Certain politcian states that Kuominchun troops are in high spirits and have already moved more than 140,000 men east of Tungkuan.

Nanking, April 13.—Wang Chia-ting and Hu Jo-yu of the Manchurian faction, who have received posts in the Nanking government, are due next week. Still uncertain whether Manchuria will actively assist Nanking, but at any rate it is believed it will remain neutral.

Nanking, April 14.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends note to Ministers for Great Britain, America, France, Norway and Brazil that all lawsuits affecting foreigners will be heard at the provincial and local courts, as posts of Commissioners for Foreign Affairs have been abolished.

Peiping, April 15—Yen Hsi-shan issues proclamation that all financial organs in Peiping and Tientsin area shall be placed under Bureau for Adjustment of Finance in Shansi, Hopei, Chahar and Suiyen.

Harbin, April 15.—Chang Kuo-shen resigns.

Peiping, April 16.—Kuominchun forces occupy Yencheng.

Shanghai, April 17.—Japanese *Charge* Shigemitsu in interview says that Japanese community generally supports the idea of an increase in the number of Chinese Councillors and the vote at the Ratepayers Meeting against such a proposal came as a complete surprise.

Peiping, April 17—Reported that Yen Hsi-shan insists upon formation of the "Government" by the civil officials, as he says he himself has no experience in politics. Cheng Kung-po says Wang Ching-wei intends to go to Peiping shortly.

Yokohama, April 17.—Japan silk market shows lowest quotations since 1915.

Japanese Unemployed Number 350,000

The latest official returns compiled by the Japanese Home Office show that the total figure of the unemployed throughout Japan was 350,000 at the end of February this year, indicating an increase of 35,000 as compared with the figure of December last.

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National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

April 16, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	240	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99⅛	6.04
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	87	7.64
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	102¼	4.87
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	90	7.68
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	95	8.01
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	64¾	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct., 15, 1960	88	6.95
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99¾	7.02
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104⅛	6.14
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	86½	7.19
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	90	6.79
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	93¼	6.00
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	95	7.16
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103¼	5.76
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	81¼	7.59
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	90	7.16
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	100	6.00
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	71	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	118¼	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	84¼	7.12
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	31	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	40	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	55	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	52⅛	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	82⅛	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	36¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	89¼	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	192¼	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	66½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	64½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	63	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	48½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	63	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	74	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	31	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	30	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 16th April, 1930.

Silver:—On the 10th inst. opened at 19 7/16d. for spot, and 19⅛d. for forward, and closed to-day at 19 9/16d. and 19⅛d. respectively. We have had a very quiet week, and business restricted.

Despite the statement of Sir George Schuster, Indian Finance Minister, that the newly imposed import duty of 4 annas per ounce is for revenue, and is not designed as a protective measure, it is generally believed in the bullion market that India will indulge in much larger sales during the coming year, and that China may be eventually forced to absorb the greater part of silver released in this manner.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 10th inst. was 1/11d, raised to 1/11 1/16d. next day, but subsequently lowered to 1/11 1/16d., on the 12th inst. became 1/11d. but raised on the 14th inst. to 1/11 1/16d. where it remains to-day.

On opening on the 10th inst. rates were as follows:—T/T on London 1/11 3/16d., on New York G.$49. 4 m/s Credits 1/11 1/16d., Yen cross rate 49 7/16. Yen 105⅛. Gold. Bars 500. A steady tone developed and next day slightly better was obtainable here and there, on the 12th inst. disquieting news of labour and finaucial trouble in Japan, and a diop of 1/16d. in the Yen cross rate, caused our market to steady, and Tel. Transfers became 1/11 1/16d. and G. $47⅛. respectively, other prices in proportion. On the 14th inst., with a very quiet market, and very little business these rate were maintained, and the 15th passed also with slight variation, near being quoted 1/11 3/16d. and G. $47 at the opening, and perhaps a shade easy at the end of the day. To-day, after a morning of extreme dullness, we quote at closing at noon:—T/T on London 1/11 1/16d., New York 46 15/16, 4 m/s Credits 1/11 1/16d., Yen 105 1/16, Gold Bar 500.20.

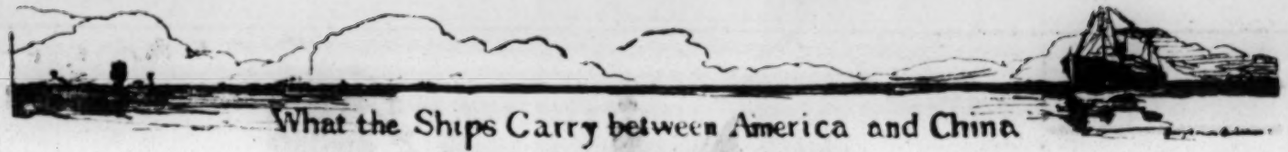
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 111,540,000 a decrease of Tls. 767,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 159,440,000 an increase of $ 2,280,000
Estimated value Tls. 226,336,000 as against Tls. 175,427,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for March	Thursday Apr. 10	Friday Apr. 11	Saturday Apr. 12	Monday Apr. 14	Tuesday Apr. 15	Wed. Apr. 16
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	1/10.683	1/11	1/11 1/16 1/11 1/8	1/11	1/11 1/16	1/11 1/16	1/11 1/16
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/11 1/16	1/11 1/16 1/11 3/16	1/11 1/16	1/11 3/16	1/11 3/16	1/11 3/16
4 m/s ,,	—	1/11 3/16	1/11 7/16 1/11 5/16	1/11 1/16	1/11 5/16	1/11 5/16	1/11 5/16
T/T India	126,827	128¾	130 129¼	128½	129¼	129¼	129¼
T/T France	1,173,923	1191	1203 1197	1190	1196	1196	1196
T/T On N.Y.	45,928	46 5/8	47 1/16 46 7/8	46 5/8	46 7/8	46 7/8	46 7/8
Demand		46¾	47 1/16 47	46¾	47	47	47
T/T Hamburg R. M.		195	197½ 196	195	196	196	197
T/T H'kong	79.913	80¼ nom.	80 nom. 80	80 nom	80 nom.	80 nom	80 nom.
T/T Japan	107.471	106	104 105½	106	105¾	105 3/16	105¾
T/T Batavia	114.846	116	117 116 1/16	115¾	116¼	116 1/16	116¼
T/T Straits	122.673	121	119 120 1/16	121	120¼	120 1/16	120¼
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/0.115	2/0	2/0 1/16 2/0 1/16	2/0	2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16 2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/0.365	2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16 2/0 3/16	2/0 1/16	2/0 3/16	2/0 1/16	2/0 3/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,265.000	1265	1275 1270	1265	1270	1270	1270
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	48,620	48¼	48¾ 48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	48¾	49¼ 49 3/8	48¾	49	49	49

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	19 7/16	19 1/16	19½	19 9/16	19 9/16	19 9/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 42½	G.$ 42 7/16	G.$ 42 3/8	G.$ 42½	G.$ 42 5/8	G.$ 42 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	(May) Tls. 497.10	(May) Tls. 499.20	(May) Tls. 498.90	(May) Tls. 498.20	(May) Tls. 501.80	(June) Tls. 500.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.0375	72.0375	72.025	72.0375	72.05	72.10
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3½%	London on Paris	T/T 124.06
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 486 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 1/16 2 1/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 27/32
,, 4 ,,	2 1/16 2 1/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/6 1/16
,, 6 ,,	2 5/8 2 3/4%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 11/32



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

MIKASA MARU, February 24.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 100 Pls.	346
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,100

VENICE MARU, March 3.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Brass Sheets	Pls.	70
Acid, Hydrochloric	,,	225
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 1,170 ,,	4,272
Hides, Buffalo	,,	79
Isinglass, Vegetable	,,	5
Naphthalene	,,	35
Soda, Sulphide of	,,	114
Soda, Silicate of	,,	182
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,802
Zinc, White	,,	17

VOLUNTEER, March 6.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)
From U. S. of America.

Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	412
Steel Hoop Ends	,,	552
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 1,775 ,,	6,473
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	751

GREYSTOKE CASTLE, March 7.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Muslins, White	Pcs.	107
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Washers	Pls.	34
Rails	,,	786
Cheese	,,	6
Dextrine	,,	210
Flour, Corn	,,	210
Lead-foil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	481
Glucose	,,	20
Petroleum	,,	140
Soda, Caustic	,,	3,864
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,843
,, Leaf Prepared, in Tins	,,	4
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	1
Typewriters	,,	10
Cigarettes	Mille	37,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	11,060
Paints, Unclassed	,,	372

TOKIWA MARU, March 10.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	Pls.	8
Tea, Leaf, Unfired, Hankow	,,	953
Beans, Green	,,	750
Feathers, Duck	,,	26
Nutgalls	,,	164
Hides, Buffalo	,,	630
Oil, Tea	,,	84
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,473
Wool, Sheep's	,,	251
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	135,000

TAIYO MARU, March 11.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 175 Pls.	174.19
Yellow, H'kow	Bls. 10 ,,	10.07
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Chefoo	Bls. 1 ,,	2.98
Shanghai	Bls. 9 ,,	28.86
Silk Spun Pongees, Waste:		
Shanghai	Bls. 1 ,,	2.15
Silk Piece Goods	,,	2.68
Tea Black, other kinds, Shanghai	,,	1
Antimony, Regulus	,,	3,192
Bristles	,,	50
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 50 ,,	189
Feathers, Duck	,,	197
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	845
Treasure: Gold bars	Hk. Tls.	197,636

TAKETOYO MARU, March 17.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	420
Bristles, Assorted	,,	10
Feathers, Duck	,,	56
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,589
Hog Casings	,,	40
Oil, Wood	,,	9,584

PRESIDENT WILSON, March 18.
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	420
Bristles	,,	54
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	2,141

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Irregular Business Done 4,218,550

April 16.

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCK	Mon., Apr. 14	Tues., Apr. 15
34	20	Adams Express	34½	34
354¾	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	332½	327
184½	86	American Can	152½	155⅛
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	91⅝	94⅜
130¼	62	American Smelting	73	73⅛
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	272	268½
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	244½	245
199	50	American Water Works	122¾	121⅛
140	67¼	American Copper	71½	71½
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	49½	48⅞
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	118¼	118⅞
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	106	105⅝
86¾	26	Borg Warner	47¼	46⅞
61⅞	25	Calumet & Helca	26½	25⅝
265⅞	185	Canadian Pacific Railway	210½	210
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	77¾	76⅛
143½	101	Chicago Rock Island	Unq	Unq
185	26	Chrysler	41¼	40¾
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	42	41
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	84⅜	85¾
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	31⅜	30¾
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	36	36
24⅜	10	Commonwealth Southern	19⅜	19⅛
12⅛	1⅝	,, ,, war.	5½	5⅝
183¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	131	Unq
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	28¼	28⅜
126⅜	70	Corn Products	103¼	104½
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	14	13⅝
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	38½	38
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	141⅛	140¼
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak Company	237	238
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	113¼	115⅛
93½	41½	Eire Railway	57⅞	57¾
105⅝	19⅛	Fox Film "A"	42½	43½
63¼	55¼	General Electric	91¾	93¼
81¾	35	General Food	52	51½
91¾	33½	General Motors	52⅜	52⅜
126½	70	General Railway Signal	98¼	99
82	31½	Gold Dust	45⅛	45½
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	52⅛	51⅞
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	91½	92⅛
102⅞	46¼	Granby	54⅞	52
122¼	85½	Great Northern Certificate	91	92
93½	38	Hudson Motors	54½	53⅞
102¾	48	International Cement	71	70½
103½	4¼	International Comb. Engine	13⅛	13
142	65	International Harvester	112⅞	112
72¾	25	International Nickel	40⅝	41⅛
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	55¾	56¾
14¾	5	International Products	7	7
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	75⅛	74
242¾	90	Johns Manville	130	129¼
104⅞	49⅜	Kemecott Copper	52¾	52½
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	34¼	33⅞
122½	38¼	Kroger Grocery	40	40
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Company	108	107¼
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	110⅜	110⅜
118⅞	75⅛	Ludlum Steel	39	39
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	83	83
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	Unq	91⅝
156⅞	42⅝	Montgomery Ward	41	43½
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	26⅞	26¼
256½	160	New York Central	184¾	184¼
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	92	89¾
146½	58⅛	Pacific Lighting	104⅝	103½
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	21	20⅞
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	72¼	73½
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railway	82½	81¾
30	13⅛	Pennroad Corporation	15	14¾
47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	39⅜	39¼
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	117	116¾
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	59½	59⅛
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	55	54⅝
181	80	Sears Roebuck	88	89¾
31¾	19	Shell Union	24	23¾
188	59½	Simmons Company	49⅝	49
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	70⅛	70½
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	125¼	124
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	124⅛	127⅛
83	48	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	78⅛	77¼
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	36¾	36⅛
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	57¾	57⅝
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	63¼	62⅞
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	88½	87⅝
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	45⅞	45⅜
140	59	Union Carbride & Carbon	103⅞	104¼
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	230⅝	232
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	90	90
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	Unq	6¾
65	15	U. S. Rubber	33¾	34
261¾	150	U. S. Steel	192½	194½
216½	37½	Vanadium	113	113⅛
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	198	199
103⅞	52¼	Woolworth	64⅞	66¼
		Call Money	4%	4%

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As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

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